THE Bombay Gazette

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No. 55,671—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
15th June.	MOOLTAN	11000	......	...
22nd "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	NYANZA	7000	......	...
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	ARABIA	8000	......	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	MONGOLIA	10000	......	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	7000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd June 1912
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6338	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers,	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a President	3310	Bremer	14th June 1912.
a Somali	2600	Kasch	2nd July 1912.
b Konig	4900	von. Holdt	17th " 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.
b Twin screw steamer.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

25, Meadow Street, 25th May, 1912.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	20th June	9 a.m.	
Lhasa	2184	Friday	21st June	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 20th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 19th June, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3358 tons, on or about 22nd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

14th June, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	X	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4142	Bosati	26th Sept. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	Maganzini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	A. De Amezaga	16th June 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSOI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Singapore,
Hongkong,
Canton,
Manila.
Cebu,
Shanghai,
Hankow,
Peking,
Yokohama,
Kobe,
San Francisco,
Mexico,
Panama,
Colon,
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)	" 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes
Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.
REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in
½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.
The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available
KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks
etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL'	"SHELL"
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST NO. 201

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

Reasons Why DUNLOP TYRES are Paramount.

Dunlop standard is always maintained.

The Dunlop Company never cheapened tyre quality for the sake of reducing price. The first cost is not the point: tyre service is the real test. Every experienced motorist knows it.

The standard of tyre service is higher every year, consequently the Dunlop mileage is cheaper every year as the Dunlop standard advances.

Dunlop reliability and economy are proved.

You always pay dear for "cheapness." But nothing is so costly as the cheapness of "cheap" tyres.

You can't be sure about imitations of Dunlops. You can always be sure of Dunlops:

BRITISH AND BEST.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

BOMBAY DEPOT, 3, Wallace St.
MADRAS DEPOT, 188c, Mount Road.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

QUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & CO.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from Monday, the 1st proximo, till Monday, the 15th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th June, 1912.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1882 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 28th February 1912.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.

Obtainable from
all shops.

If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO

Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE RED CROSS SEAL
and other Pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

INSURANCES.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: .... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .... GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.................. BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases

10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY:—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

VIYELLA FLANNEL

THE BEST WEARS
for India.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
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The two sisters begin to dislike their father and Goneril orders her servants and attendants not to allow the King in her presence, but the King is persistent and is bent upon seeing her. A very severe quarrel takes place between the King and Goneril, the daughter insulting the father Lear becomes sick of heart and curses his daughter and goes to seek Regan, the second daughter Regan seems to be glad to see her father. Lear complains of the sharp toothed unkindness of her first daughter and considers her a vulture in human shape but Regan refuses to believe her father and says that he must have been angry with her simply because she had restrained the riots of his followers, and advises the King to crave her forgiveness. The King's wrath knows no bounds and he is extremely excited, and exclaims you nimble lightnings dart your blinding flames into her scornful eyes infect her beauty. You fen-sucked fogs drawn by the powerful sun. To fall and blast her pride. Some followers of the King convey the news of the King's misfortunes to the third but discarded daughter Cordelia without the knowledge of the King. Cordelia's heart is burnt at learning all these things and gives protection to Lear who is compelled to come to her place. Afterwards a battle takes place between the parties in which Lear and Cordelia are taken prisoners. By the conspiracy of the wicked sisters Cordelia is killed, and King Lear dies in uttermost despair, quite heart broken.

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Bombay, 14th June, 1912.

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LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 12.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 13.

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	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	76 1-2	3-16	
do. Rentes ...	93 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2		1-2
1-2 do. Gov.Securities...	64 5-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 1-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	28 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 1-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4·27 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	2 13-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 3-8		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	un	chgd
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do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £300,000 for Germany.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 15,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 7,80,000 " to Bombay
" 1,10,000 " to Madras
" 24,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 11,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 12,60,000 " to Bombay.
" 1,00,000 " to Madras.
" 25,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 60,30,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Good business done
Futures	Steady
Tone of Manchester	Steady with a moderate demand
Total Sales	... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 "
Imports	... 12,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·51+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 15-16+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·38	6·39	6·38
+09	+08	+06
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·31	6·28	6·27
+04	+04	+05
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·26	6·26	6·27
+04	+04	+05

New York Official Noon call July 11·34 Oct. 11·53.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·12; Oct 11·68.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	2,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	3,500
" Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
" Exports to Continent ...	3,000
" Spot Cotton	...11·80+05

Futures—Month of July 11·38+13
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·57+12
Advanced on favourable cables and on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 1-18+1-8
Futures month of July	... 12·15+17
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·71+14
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm

London, June 12.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our circular is quite impartial. The acreage is 36,000,000 crop range 12 1-2 to 15 1-2 millions.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 7-8—1-8
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 1-2—1-8
Do Months—June-July—London—Nominal
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month— ... May—Sellers—Firm
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 40
Do Month ... May—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 56 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest—Value
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 59 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 1-4 —1
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done
Linseed Calcutta... ... 67—6d
Do. Months—June-July
Do Name of Port—London—Sellers—Easier
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...60 5-8—5-8
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 67-5-0 unchgd.
June-July—Hull—Sellers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 9 1-2 unchgd.
June-July—Buyers—Firm.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 1-8+1-8
Copper Braziers ... " 90 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 5-8 unchgd

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d—Value

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
No Tallow Auction this week owing to strike.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 1 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...June-Aug—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Entirely neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...11 10 1-2+1-4d
Months of Shipments ...August—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet opened easier—Closed steady. Little offering.
B A B & Similar Crystal C & F India 17 2 1-4
Months of Shipments ... June-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Little doing
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Java Sugar—Quiet. Prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [13TH JUNE, 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.........	17	21,075
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	19	22,896

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The official rate of the Bank of Bombay has to-day been reduced 1 per cent, and now stands at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady after the allotment of Council Bills, the percentage having been small. Rates were unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small. Some bills have been placed for the mail at our quotation. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. 28th June
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 1-4
Shanghai "	...202 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened easier at 96 11-16 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the Settlement and during the early part of the day rates gave way 1-16, and have remained so until the close. A small business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	96 10 0
Settlement ...	"	96 8 0

BULLION:—

Quotations for Bar Silver yesterday, both in London and New York, were unchanged. The local market opened firmer at 71 9-16 exduty for ready bars and has improved 1-8 during the day, closing as under. There is rather more business doing. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	23 15 3
Australian " ...	"	23 15 3
Sovereigns " ...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	"	71 11 0
1st Settlement ...	"	71 15 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	72 2 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	"	81 1 0
1st Settlement ...	"	81 5 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	81 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Another fairly sharp rise is reported in the Home markets. In sympathy with this, and also owing to the rain holding off, the local market for new crop opened at an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 on yesterday's closing quotations. During the early morning business in good Broach was done at Rs. 300 and later on at Rs. 298. The market is inclined to be irregular depending on weather conditions. At the close we quote as under, but further fluctuations are probable.

The demand for ready cotton has been small, but prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	298-9	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	301	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	297	" "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	288	" "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	282	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	267	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	260	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	263	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	247 1-2	" "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	280	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns ...	"	256	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	266	"

Opening Tone ...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000
Total Imports ...	... 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·39	6·40	6·39	6·32	
+01	+01	+01	+01	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·29	6·28	6·27	6·27	6·28
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 11 0	B.T.
September ...	" 12 9 0	R.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	" 11 7 0	R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs. 8 9 0	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	" 8 10 0	B.T.
Yellow " " ...	" 9 8 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 8 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Firmer. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs 12 10 0	B. T.
June-July ...	" 13 4 0	R. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold... ...	Rs. 49 0 0
Small ...	" 47 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steadier. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 9 0 R. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 6 0	R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	" 5 10 0	"
" " May 1913 ...	" 5 11 0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,795
Bank of India	67 3-4
Eastern Bank	82
Indian Specie	66

MILLS.

Crescent Mill	105
David	440
Fazulbhai Mills	427 1-2
Kohinoor	782 1-2
Maneckji Petit	2,665
New Great Eastern	235
Standard	1,365

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	165 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	184
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	285
Colaba Land and Mill	1,440
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	21 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	522 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	3,573	bales.
Wheat	35,542	cwts.
Linseed	14,617	"
Rapeseed	7,356	"
Gingellyseed	1,501	"
Poppyseed	2,037	"
Groundnuts..	34	"
Castorseed	4,272	"
Rice	3,996	"
Myrabollms.	1,039	"
Cottonseed	6,651	"
Mowraseed	58	"
Gram	4,056	"
Joowar	2,164	"
Maize	Nil	

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 25th May 1912 were Rs. 3,050 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 25th May 1912 Rs. 73,508.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Mutton gramfed from As. 5 to As. 6 per lbs.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) from As. 6 to As. 10 per pair.
Gholl from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ each.
Prawns (small) nil.
Oysters from As. 1 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) Re. 1 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters As. 1 1-2 each.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 10 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2½ per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Grapes of Nagpore nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 8 to Re. 1 1-2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 7 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) As. 1 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Lettuces from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
French Beans from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots As. 2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 6 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY—SCOTT—June 3, at All Souls' Church, Coimbatore, S. India, by the Rev. E. G. Brownrigg, M. A. Richard Allan Gray, to Mary Lyle, elder daughter of William Gifford Scott, M. B., of Newton Abbot, Devonshire.

DEATH.

COOKE—June 4, at Dacca, of enteric fever, Miss Evelyn Cooke of the Baptist Zanana Mission.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due at 5 a.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Nothing is given for nothing in this world."—R. L. Stevenson.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Moolten" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Silent Heroes	Bidgood
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Valse...............	Phryne	Zulueta
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton
Descriptive	The Phantom Brigade...	Myddleton
Selection	The Quaker Girl.........	Monckton
Highland Patrol	The Wee Macgreegor...	Amers

THEFT OF A CYCLE.—A "Raleigh" bicycle belonging to Mr. M. Mathalone, an assistant accountant in the Bank of Bombay, was stolen between 6 and 8.30 in the evening of the 11th inst. The cycle was kept beneath the staircase leading to his rooms in the first floor of Datubhai Mansions in Mayo Road. The machine is new and cost Rs. 155.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Tuesday Mrs. Pearsons, a Eurasian, aged about 60 years, injured her head through a fall in the bathroom. She was taken from the Widows' Home on Shepherd Road, where she was an inmate, for treatment at the J. J. Hospital where she died on Wednesday evening at 4 o'clock. The police sanctioned the disposal of the body without inquest.

FOUND DEAD.—Doctor Underwood who examined the dead body of a Hindu of about 25 years of age, who was found at Carnac Road on Wednesday afternoon, certified that the man died of natural causes.—The police disposed of the body without an inquest. Another dead body was found in Pinjrapole Street on Wednesday. As Dr. Kothari certified that death was due to natural causes the police disposed of the body.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—It has been alleged that a goldsmith named Jairam Mulla was entrusted with 3 1-2 tolas of gold, valued at Rs. 66-8-0, by Lakshmiram Bhawji, employed as a clerk under Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa residing at Janjikar Street. Jairam Mulla was asked to make three chains; and promised to return the articles within eight days, but instead of fulfilling his promise, so it is alleged, he absconded.

CASES OF THEFT.—A case of house-breaking and theft is reported to the police by a goldsmith living in a house in Fanaswadi. The man locked his door at 5-30 p. m. and went out. On return at 10-30 p. m. he found a bar of the window of his room had been removed, and a box containing Rs. 152-12 in cash, and ornaments, taken way.—Chetenmal Kishordas, a cotton merchant residing at Suparibaugh Road, left his door open before going to sleep at 11 o'clock one night recently. When he awoke early the next morning he found that two boxes had been removed from one room to another and ornaments and cloth valued at Rs. 257 taken away. He has informed the police.—A gold necklace, valued at Rs. 170, worn by Wanwalli Purboo, residing in a chawl at Delisle Road, has been stolen.

RELIEF IN PANCH MAHALS.

The following Resolution No. 5200, dated 1st June 1912, regarding the report on the progress of relief operations in the Panch Mahals District during April 1912, is published for general information:—

In a letter to Government the Collector of the Panch Mahals says, in submitting his monthly report on the general progress of relief operations for the month of April, that the condition of the people continued to be good. So far we have been able to prevent any epidemic including cholera. On account of the mohwra season and the timru leaf collection and the extreme heat, there had been a fall in attendance. But again it shows a tendency towards rising. The medical staff of the district was quite adequate. During the month some of the temporary hands were replaced by permanent men. These officers are constantly moving in their respective charges and giving timely help to the sick. All wells are being permanganated—on works every week and elsewhere, if possible, once in fifteen or twenty days—and many new wells are being dug. The jumpers and boring apparatus are being worked in all the talukas, and though it is too early to pronounce any definite judgment on these experiments, reports from Godhra Taluka are favourable. As reported previously, none of the workers reside on works. Specially in these days they cannot be persuaded to do so, because the cultivating season is drawing near and many of them have to look after their fields. They have also to repair their huts. As it is, the people of this district are very peculiar and superstitious. In the beginning I had expected that with the advance of heat they will elect to reside on works, but superstition mixed with obstinacy prevented them from doing so. This year perhaps owing to scanty rainfall the heat has almost been the record, yet the people prefer to tramp ten to fourteen miles daily to and from the work. Partly owing to the heat and perhaps to scarcity of water, flying foxes have been dying in thousands—a fact unheard of before.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

STATEMENT BY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Various Explanations of the Outbreak.

REDUCTION IN MORTALITY ON WEDNESDAY.

NATURALLY enough, at yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation official intimation was made of the epidemic. It will be seen from the Commissioner's statement that the water-supply is not believed, officially, to have contributed to the trouble. The statement was as follows:—

"There is no reason to believe that the recent increase in the number of cases of cholera is in any way due to the municipal water-supply. The water-supply has been constantly analysed both at the reservoirs and at water taps, and no trace of the presence of the cholera germ has been found. It has been suggested that the lowness of the supply in the Vehar Lake is responsible for the outbreak. This cannot be the case because not only have the analyses of Vehar water been favourable, but those places which receive their water direct from Vehar have not suffered from cholera. Thus, the Indian Infantry Regiment at Santa-Cruz gets its supply direct from Vehar, and has not suffered from cholera. Portions of the North of the Island also get their water direct from the Vehar pipe before it reaches the reservoirs, and there have been none but very rare and sporadic cases of cholera in those parts. On the other hand the parts of the town which have been severely affected by cholera receive their supplies from the reservoirs, in which water other than Vehar predominates. There is no ground, therefore, for believing that the Vehar water has anything to do with the outbreak.

The causes of the outbreak are much more likely to be the following:—There have been occasional cases for some weeks in the city, and there have been outbreaks in various other places, such as Nasik and Khandala. The infection which was doubtless present in the city has had opportunities of spreading owing to the large quantities of food, particularly of fish and fruit, which have been recently sold in a rotten or dangerous condition. The extreme heat has also caused a larger consumption of cooling drinks and sweetmeats which are sold in the streets, and which are often prepared in dirty vessels and surroundings. Much more water has, moreover, probably been drunk in the streets from the ghurras placed in verandahs. These ghurras are often in a dirty and greasy condition and they are liable to be polluted by dirty hands or vessels put into them.

The out-break has been most marked in the Mahomedan quarters of Mandvi and Oomerkhadi.

It may be noticed that the sudden rise in the number of cholera cases occurred immediately after the procession of the Pir Saheb of Baghdad through these quarters, when there were many thousands of persons in the street for several hours, and when there was probably a very large consumption of food and drink sold in the street. At any time, however, there are a great number of hawkers in these quarters, and a large number of people get their food practically in the streets, Ghurras of waters were placed in many verandahs from which passers-by were allowed to help themselves. These causes have been aided by a delay in reporting cases which had undoubtedly existed.

The following measures have been taken in addition to the disinfection which is invariably applied when a case is reported:—

A motor-car has been engaged for the rapid removal of cases to hospital.

All ghurras of water have been removed from verandahs.

The Superintendent of Markets has been directed to go round the private markets twice daily. The municipal markets are already carefully supervised.

A special staff is being put on to inspect all fruit godowns and to examine hawkers' goods in the streets.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

In order, however, to check the spread of the disease, it is most necessary that the inhabitants of the city should observe the following precautions:—

A medical man should at once be called in for any suspicious illness, and any case or death which is attended with any choleraic symptoms should be at once reported to the Ward Health Office. This will ensure immediate disinfection and will prevent other inmates of the house being attacked.

Water should be taken only from the water taps, and should, as an extra measure of precaution, be boiled.

All milk should be boiled.

All meat and fish should be cooked within an hour after being brought into the house. Great care should be taken to examine fish, when purchasing, especially bummelow and black pomfret which decompose most rapidly.

Fruit should be eaten sparingly and only when in a sound condition.

Neither food nor preparations containing liquid should be bought in the streets, and especial care should be taken to see that children do not do so.

OFFICIAL VISITS TO THE CITY.

Mr. Cadell, the Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. Smith, Water Engineer, visited the infected area in "B" ward yesterday morning at about 8. Mr. Coor, and other leading residents of this locality met the Commissioner and Engineer and accompanied them on their round. Kambeker Street, Bhisti Mohalla, Telli Gulli, Memon Mohalla, Pydhoni Cross road and other places were visited. Mr. Coor told a "Bombay Gazette" reporter that people came forward and said that the water now supplied from the Vehar lake was contaminated, and begged of him to arrange to supply them for some time, until the epidemic subsides, with water from the Tansa water works. They produced water from the tubs containing worms.

Mr. Cadell said that those worms were not cholera bacili and that if they boiled their water there was no fear whatever of infection.

Mr. Coor was then requested to advise the people very strongly only to use boiled water for drinking and other domestic purposes.

The prevailing idea appeared to be that owing to the low-level of the water in the Vehar lake, it had become dangerous for human consumption.

OUTSIDE OPINIONS.

In the course yesterday, our reporter visited the various localities at Mandvie and Khadak where the cholera mortality was said to be the highest. A number of doctors practising in the vicinity were interviewed and although every one of them had a pet theory of his own as to the cause of this abnormal death-rate, they were unanimous in attributing the severe nature of the outbreak to shortage of water.

About a fortnight ago the main water pipe in front of the Babula Fire Brigade burst and it is said that the cry for water for over 48 hours was pitiful. Men and women were seen with pots, buckets and all sorts of receptacles, in search of water. Every well in the locality was crowded and water from a well known as the Natha-Khoja's well in the compound of Ahmed Habibhai's Charity School, was exploited and this water was used, largely, for drinking and cooking purposes. Unfortunately, at the same time washing and flushing could not be thought of. Doctors in this locality say that this may have been one of the causes which contributed to the severity of the attack in the locality.

We should repeat, however, that the breakage occurred over a fortnight ago.

Our reporter then visited, several of the mohallas where cases of cholera are now being treated by the doctors. In one lane, next to house no. 179, rotten food, putrid matter and human excreta were in evidence and there were no signs of phenyle or disinfectants having been used. It is stated that in this locality second and third floors are scarcely reached by the water which is insufficient for cooking and drinking and in consequence the flushing of the gullies and drains is much neglected. In this locality also, our reporter saw worms coming out of the gutter-pipes. Then again it was noticed that in many of these houses the water taps are placed just opposite to the water-closets. In consequence of this arrangement, the water kept in open vessels is in constant danger of contamination from the smell that emanates from the unwashed and unflushed water closets.

It is also further stated by residents a large number of people who sleep on the street resort to these gullies.

CASES OF CONCEALMENT.

It was also ascertained that cases occurring among the lower classes and Purdeshis, are generally concealed. In support of this one doctor mentioned the cases of a mochi and a Purdeshi. The latter was in charge of a wood depot, and lived in the open in the depot premises. He was attacked with cholera and when the doctor arranged to send him to a hospital this man was spirited away.

Another doctor, who was interviewed, said that about a week ago he had a number of cases of infantile cholera, which he attributed to impure milk. He at once put the little ones on condensed milk and found that they all improved. This doctor mentioned that in this locality, the owner of a milk shop was attacked with cholera and in spite of warning, the patient continued to send milk to his customers and when the medical man protested he said he could not afford to lose Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 a day.

Although, according to medical opinion, scarcity of water seems to have been one of the factors which has contributed to the outbreak of cholera in this locality, he said that for some days previous to the Pir's procession preparations on "a grand scale" were going on in the Mahomedan locality, and people freely drank sherbet and ice and partook of hastily cooked food for which there was a great demand. In this locality there are a number of cold-drink shops run by Mahomedans, among whom there has been heavy mortality, and this also contributed to the spread of the disease. As to fruit the doctors thought that a very large quantity of sour and over ripe mangoes were eaten by these people and that after eating them they freely partook of cold drinks. One of the doctors interviewed thought that the large number of attacks among the better-class of Khojas might be due to the fact that they had been spending the hot weather at Lonavli and returned to Bombay hastily because cases of cholera had occurred either among their families or servants. At Lonavli cholera had been very bad recently.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on 12th June to 6 a.m. on 13th June.

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total......	2	2
Same date last year......	2	4

Cholera: 101 deaths and 122 attacks against 119 deaths and 127 attacks in the previous twenty-four hours.

Total mortality for to-day from all causes	219
Same date last year.........................	60

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 8, was 663, giving a death-rate of 35.19 per annum per thousand as against 27.12 the corresponding period of last year, and 30.72 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 50 died from fevers; 26, plague; 23, small-pox; 1, measles; 21, cholera; 3, leprosy; 40, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 182, affections of the respiratory organs; 46, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 17, still born; 76, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 35, Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other castes, 292; Hindu low caste, 88; Musalman, 146; Parsee, 43; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 2; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 349 as against 349 for the corresponding period of last year, and 332 the average over the past five years.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending the 8th of June was 1,541 seizures and 1,291 deaths. In the provinces the deaths were as follows:—Bombay 72, Madras 10, Bengal 37, Bihar and Orissa 125, United Provinces 132, the Punjab 841 and Burma 29.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

Brutal Murder of a Chinese Carpenter.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendents Sullivan and Walker and Inspector Finan are investigating a case of brutal murder which took place yesterday morning in the ground-floor of a house in Frere Road. The victim was a Chinaman carpenter.

At the inquest held yesterday evening by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, Inspector Finan, of the Bazaar Gate Police Station, stated that he received information that morning at 11-35 that the body of a Chinaman was lying dead at Frere Road and that there was suspicion of foul play. He went to the house, and was there shown a room where he saw what appeared to be a bundle lying on some planks. On looking more closely he saw the legs of a man, and on removing the covers he found the dead body, lying in a pool of blood, and wrapped up with a mattress. On searching the cook, room a chopper covered with blood, and with hair adhering to it, was found.

All the Chinamen in the house were brought before him with the exception of one Ah Jun, and enquiries are being made as to his whereabouts.

Ah Sen Ahsoo identified the body and stated that the deceased was a carpenter. He saw him at about 7-15 a. m. He was then sleeping in his room. He was all right then. At about 10 a.m. he was informed, at his work, that something had happened to the deceased and that he was lying in a pool of blood. He also stated that another Chinaman that used to work with him was missing. The deceased lived with six or seven other Chinamen.

The inquest will be resumed on the 22nd instant.

At a late hour last night, a "Gazette" reporter was informed that the missing man had not, up to then, been traced.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Mr. Chalk also held an inquest on the body of Malasee Pacharya, a grass merchant. He went yesterday morning to the Byculla Station Yard where a wagon of grass was to be sold. A "starting" engine was standing on the ballast line with about 30 full wagons of loaded grass. In order to clear a crossing it was necessary to remove the wagons which were backed. It was then noticed that the deceased was run over. When picked up he was conscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. There he stated that while he was seated under an empty railway carriage an engine bumped into it and the wheel of the carriage went over his legs. He subsequently died as a result of injuries received. Verdict of accidental death was recorded.

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Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

The Spanish Inquisition

is famous in history for its terrible tortures. But no inquisitor ever invented methods for producing more fearful agony than is borne to-day by the victims of Sciatica. Mr. M. W. Knowles, Tragant St., Bath, Eng., says: "Five years ago I was prostrated with Sciatica. From my right thigh to the bottom of my foot darted excruciating pains. I suffered day and night. The pain would wake me in the night, and then there was no more sleep for me. I tried every medicine I knew, but nothing seemed to help me. I procured a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm and the effect of that first bottle was wonderful. It seemed beyond belief. I have now used two bottles and have not a single pain. I believe I am entirely cured."

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Fight the enemy with Kaminia Oil. Tomson and Co., guarantee it to eradicate dandruff destroy the germs, stop itching scalp, and falling of the hair. A finest dressing for the hair delightfully perfumed too. Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Be cautious against imitations and get only Kaminia Oil. At Tomson & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain A. Andreasen sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

The steamer Abana, 2.709 tons, Captain R. Routledge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Umhlati 1378 tons, Captain, A. J. Oat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal with a cargo of coal.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien 3,543 tons, Captain Costa arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Hakata Maru, 3869 tons, Captain H. Nomura, will sail to-day for Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2446 tons, Captain W. Shotton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Trocas 2657 tons, Captain E. Laidoman, sailed yesterday for Colombo with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

Patric Stewart	Comdr Townand	I G T S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Finnis	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 13.

Abana	2709	Routledge		
Australien	3543	Costa	Noumea &c.	M. Maritimes
Brazialiana	2139	Snowdon		G Cotton & Co
Framlington	2591	Isacs		W & A G & Co
Gorjistan	2878	Paramor		M M & Co
Harpagus	3672	Johnson		T M & Co
Hoseince	993	Richardson		B and P S N Co
Jeanara	2786	English		W & A G & Co
Kattenturm	3271	Manlin		T M & Co
Lhasa	950	Manley	K'chi	M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Park		T M & Co
Pundua	2126	McClelland		M M & Co
Saifi	565	Morin		Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean		Shah S N Co
Shahameer	2023	Wheeler		Bo H S N Co
Sutherland	2277	Longstaff		The Bombay Co
Sealda	3438	Johnson		M M & Co
Upada	3382	Hodgson		M M & Co
Wardha	2552	Raddock		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 13.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bardistan	2500	Davies	Naples	19-6	M M &Co
2	Olympia	3269	Kinnard	L'pool	22-6	W & A Graham & Co
3	Sardigna	3225	Emilio	Genoa	15-6	R Line
4	Polcevera	1349	Amazaza	H'kong	16-6	R. Line
5	President	2085	Bremer	Durban	15-6	A Strandes & Co
7	Wellington	3626	Evans	Dunkirk	20-6	W & A G & Co
9	Schazfels	3533	Stocker	Hamburg	22-6	W & A Graham & Co
10&11	City of Paris	5919	Campbell	Liverpool	25-6	K N & Co
12&13	Mooltan	4834	Haddock	London	15-6	P & O Co
14	Linga	951	Rothwell	K'chi	14-6	M M & Co
15	Barala	1899	Butler	Busreh	19-6	M M & Co
16	Kasara	505	King	Basreh	13-6	M M & Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Hussein	NF	NF	Bo & S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	NF	NF	Bo & S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	661	Strong	Repairing	B P Trust

M W D D

Itaura	3332	Lyne	Rangoon	15-6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Abana	Routledge	Newport, May 15
	Australien	Costa	Marseilles, May 29
	Umhlati	Oat	Natal, May 24

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Kasara	King	Busreh etc
	Zamora	Ewans	Marseilles
	Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull
	Gerd	Andreasen	Bangkok
	Wearbeck	Shotton	Calcutta

The steamer Hakata Maru, Capt. Nomura, for Kobe, &c. obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Wardha, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 80 bales wool, K Khairaj; 2 bales wool, E Shivji; 64 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales woolo, M Balia.

City of Athens s—1,050 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 403 cwts kong grain, A Solomon and Co; 91 bales wool, H Metha and Co; 113 cwts oil metal, K M Nathoo.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Athens s—500 bales cotton, 2,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 750 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Olympia s—2,017 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros; 6,800 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—3 cwts rice, D Sassoon and Co; 1 bale skin, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umona s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Castello s—10,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 373 cwts cotton seed, 1,526 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Bros; 5,975 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 1,000 cwts castorseed, M S Lloyd and Co; 12,040 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, 4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 12,059 cwts linseed, 3,400 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,525 cwts castorseed, L Pragji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—4,125 cwts rapeseed, G Bhimji; 1,500 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 4,185 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts nigerseed, 6,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GEFLE.

Castello s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gorgistan s—95 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed. Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—2,460 cwts bone sinews, R Kaderbhoy; 2 cwts wax plates, F B Thanawalla; 2,000 cwts barley, H Cullianji; 70 bales savri cotton, 206 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

Bardistan s—320 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts barley, H Cullianji; 75 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—183 casks skins, E N Stein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—1,000 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 1,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Polcevera s—187 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—350 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—215 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—115 cwts aval bark, M. H. Dehdusty.

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Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 14th June, 1912.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

WHETHER the Australian system of the compulsory submission of industrial disputes to Court of Arbitration will survive is a matter of doubt, for the Legislature which established the Courts provided them with little legislation to guide them; and leaves too many questions for the Courts themselves to decide. Professor Harrison Moore, analysing the subject in the Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation, comments on the attitude of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court towards its novel functions. The Court consists of a president, who is one of the justices of the High Court of Australia. In practice, it appears, it has been the junior justice who has acted in this capacity. If, observes Professor Moore, this course becomes usual it may be unfortunate, since it almost compels, on every judicial appointment, some special consideration of the justice's possible action in a sphere which is rather political or administrative than strictly judicial. But the fact that the tribunal is a Court and its president a member of the judicial bench, has led to the embodiment of the award in a reasoned opinion, in which the Court affirms certain, and rejects other, facts and justifies in detail the order that it makes. Those opinions are published in "reports" on the assumption that the principles, at any rate, will be acted upon in subsequent cases. But Mr. Justice O'Connor and Mr. Justice Higgins, presidents of the Court, have both drawn attention to the fact that the determination of the questions submitted to them has to be made without any guide from the Legislature and Mr. Higgins, in his earliest judgment, pointed out the anomalous character of the functions of a judge. Said he: "It is to be regretted that the Legislature has not given a definition of the words 'fair' and 'reasonable'. It is the function of the Legislature, not of the judiciary, to deal with social and economic problems, it is for the judiciary to apply and when necessary to interpret the enactments of the Legislature. But here the whole controversial problem, with its grave social and economic bearing, has been committed to a judge, who is not, at least directly, responsible, and who ought not to be responsive to public opinion." Mr. Higgins did not protest against the difficulty of the problem, but against the confusion of functions, the failure to define and the shunting of legislative responsibility. The Legislature laid down no laws or principles for the guidance of its courts and there is a danger that future presidents may be guided by their sympathies rather than by what legislation ought to have affirmed.

In one case cited by Professor Moore, Mr. Justice Higgins was called upon to decide what were fair and reasonable conditions of remuneration of labour. The Legislature should have stated that, but Mr. Higgins, after considerable deliberation, defined a living wage as "the normal needs of the average employer regarded as a human being living in a civilised community." Counsel and all concerned in the case were urged to suggest any other standard, but were unable to do so. "I cannot think," added Mr. Higgins, "that an employer and a workman contract upon an equal footing, or make a fair agreement as to wages, when the workman submits to work for a low wage to avoid starvation or pauperism, or something like it, for himself and his family; or that the agreement is reasonable if it does not carry a wage sufficient to ensure the food, shelter, clothing, frugal comfort, provision for evil days, etc., as well as reward for the special skill of an artisan if he is one. A fair and reasonable wage is thus more than a wage sufficient to keep body and soul together." What constitutes a fair and reasonable wage is not determined or even effected by the profits of the employer. If the profits are nil, the fair and reasonable wage must be paid and the remuneration of the employee therefore cannot be made to depend on the profits of the employed. The profit capabilities of an industry, as distinguished from the profits of a particular employer, who may be thriftless or incapable, however in Professor Moore's opinion, are relevant.

The fair and reasonable wage, it seems to us, must vary according to circumstances and the difficulty of laying it down by legislation, any more definitely than has been done by Mr. Higgins, would be extremely great. Injurious, disagreeable or degrading occupations demand more than ordinary ones and a man who works for wages sells his labour not his life or health. In the Australian Court in 1909 it was found that if a man submit to unnecessarily injurious and degrading conditions for the sake of higher wages such conditions became permanent and that any increase of wages based thereon was temporary. Statutory provisions to meet such contingencies were asked for, but were not furnished. And in a Broken Hill case the Court found that the conditions of work and life in that district were arduous, disagreeable and dangerous to health, notwithstanding that the company was shown to have made all reasonable efforts to counteract them. They thus became a legitimate element in determining the wage. But all these matters are dependent upon the feeling of the Court. There is no law governing them and the president for the time being lays down a law of his own and affirms principles which he himself propounds. We doubt if this system, or want of system, is not preferable in Australia where a Labour Government might legislate entirely in its own interests and without for a moment taking those of the employers into account. Of course it would not do at all in England, and as we have lately seen the idea of applying Australian methods to English industrial disputes is regarded as outside the limit of questions which can be granted serious consideration.

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THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. THE small band of men who urged the construction of the Channel Tunnel on the nations suffered a serious loss in the death of the Baron d'Erlanger whose most ardent desire in life was to see France and England united by a tunnel under the English Channel. But it would be wrong to suppose that the idea has been abandoned by its votaries in consequence of his decease. At an ordinary general meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company, held in London in May, the new chairman, Baron Emile Beaumont d'Erlanger, referred to the gift, which his father, one of the founders of the company, possessed, and exercised to the full. He could "throw a veil of poetry over the most prosaic of all the arts, the art of making money." The old Baron had realised that the monotonous landscape of materialism might easily be enhanced and lightened by schemes for the cementing of friendship among the nations. His Channel Tunnel idea has not yet taken shape and though he has passed away the company interested in its promotion do not by any means despair of success. The aim is not profit, as the chairman declared, for the scheme has long ceased to be a business, but it has become a cause. The tunnel, primarily meant to bring England and France into closer union, is expected to do more, it should afford facilities for strategic moves, such as the exchange of armies "for the mutual convenience and with the mutual consent of both Governments and unknown to a third foe." It would, say its supporters, offer an easy way for revictualling England in war-time and bring immense benefits, commercial and economic, to both countries. But there are strong prejudices not easily to be overcome that so far win their way with the public and afford the company serious thought.

But it cannot be easy to convince those who vote against this bond of amity that it would be of enormous use to England in the event of her Navy being placed "hors de combat," an unlikely contingency, that should it occur would mean not only the conquest of the country but starvation for her people. Whether the tunnel would rise to the occasion and admit sufficient supplies to last until peace should be once more proclaimed, is a question requiring some consideration. For it might prove just as easy, or not a bit more difficult, to get command of the entrance of the tunnel as to conquer the whole British Navy. A new generation has arisen since the Channel Tunnel scheme was first ventilated, a generation that has seen aerial travelling carry men across the frontiers without permit or passport. In such circumstances a tunnel between France and England loses much of its significance. Nor can it appear so formidable to those who opposed it thirty years ago, or as great a boon as it then did to its supporters. But the company are in deadly earnest and are meanwhile working up the sinews of war that are as necessary as ever to the carrying of a parliamentary scheme. The Channel Tunnel promoters are not only husbanding but steadily increasing their resources.

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MR. MCKENNA AND FREE LABOUR. THE vote of censure moved in the House of Commons in connection with the *dictum* delivered by Mr. Reginald McKenna on the protection of workers did not succeed, and nobody expected it would. The result is that in the United Kingdom although a man has the right to work, the Government of the day has declared that it is not bound to protect him if he is unlawfully interfered with. We had hoped that when the motion came to a discussion the Home Secretary would have made it clear either that he had been misunderstood, or that he had misinterpreted the law of individual right. But he did nothing of the sort. He did say he had made his statement under a "misapprehension," but when he ventured on an explanation he made a bad matter worse. The statement, he said, "did not refer to the Purfleet case but to the action of Houlder Brothers in filling the ship "Lady Jocelyn" with free labour and endeavouring to bring it to London. He adhered to the assertion that such action was provocative. If the ship had been allowed to enter, protection of the "blacklegs," so hated and loathed by strikers, would have necessitated the withdrawal of so many police from protecting convoys that work would have been almost completely stopped. There would have been bloodshed and complete sacrifice of public interest. The police ought not to be withdrawn from other duties to protect such men in such circumstances. This "explanation," we believe, will be unsatisfactory to the whole country. It declares, in effect, that the Home Office with its vast resources of civil and military force will not assist workers if they are threatened by strikers, not because they are breaking the law by working, or that the strikers are acting legally in attempting to prevent them, but because of the consequences. In other words, so long as Mr. McKenna's view prevails, so long will strikers be able to keep the free-workers out by threats of violence.

The Home Secretary proceeded to justify himself by pointing to the non-success of the strike, a course which was unwarranted. The strike is failing to succeed because the masters have held out, held out even against the proposals of the Government. If London is not suffering from the effects of short food and high prices, it certainly is not due to Mr. McKenna's handling of the situation. He may be perfectly right in saying that in the midst of a strike lasting for weeks, London is still peaceful, but that fact does not relieve him of the responsibility for the statement that he had not afforded protection to the workers at Purfleet, because it was not the duty of the Government to assist employers in acts like the importation of strike-breakers, which were calculated to provoke disorder. Mr. McKenna has made a surrender to mob law, which, as Mr. Austen Chamberlain declared when moving the vote of censure, is fraught with such serious consequences to the industrial future, that the matter cannot be left where it is.

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WELLS AND MALARIA. WE have repeatedly emphasised in these columns the difficulties which present themselves to those who are responsible for the health of the city, and particularly as to the preventive measures necessary in the campagin against malaria. Medical authority is fairly unanimous in declaring contaminated and insanitary wells in the city to be responsible for a large proportion of malarial cases, and the Municipality have been urgent in attempting to deal with such plague-spots. It must be borne in mind, however, that there has been no wanton interference with the religious susceptibilities of the people, and that whatever work has been done in this direction has been undertaken from the best and highest motives. It is a matter for regret, therefore, that the efforts made to deal with the problem should be obstructed, the more so because a member of the Municipal Corporation, and its Standing Committee, has identified himself with the opposition. At the meeting held on Thursday Dr. Nadershah Sukhia endeavoured to secure from his colleagues the statement that the Municipality had taken an "ill-advised step" "interfering most unsympathetically and arbitrarily" with "religious observances and rights" and that "ratepayers who are owners of wells . . . should combine and bring forward a test suit against the Municipality for damages, and for ruthlessly wounding the religious feelings and causing constant annoyance." The Chairman very properly ruled this rhodomontade out of order and declined to put it to the meeting; but we believe we are right in suggesting that if Dr. Sukhia carries these extreme views to another and less reasonable audience they may be received and adopted, perhaps, with undesirable results. Such recklessness in speech, particularly in the Municipal Council Chamber, will not fail to cause trouble if it is permitted to go unchecked.

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AN EX-JUDGE ON THE BENCH. SIR ROBERT FULTON who has been ventilating his views on the Indian bench and bar, must not be confounded with Sir Edmund McGildowny Hope Fulton, who, after sitting as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, became a member of the Governor's Council and retired in 1907. Sir Robert, an I.C.S. man too,—better known as Mr. Rampini,—served on the other side of India, acted once as Chief Justice in Calcutta, and retired in 1908. He had experience of Bengal and not of Bombay, so his remarks may be taken to apply to the Bengali. Had he the advantage of a personal acquaintance of Bombay lawyers, barristers, pleaders and the like, he might have been more complimentary—or less. But the inference is that he would have Civilian Judges, as the barristers are, we take it, expeditious but inefficient and the pleaders efficient but dilatory and long-winded. We do not find that he said so; but what will you, are not they the only judges who are neither inefficient nor slow? We gather that is the remedy he would suggest, if he suggested any. Can they control the bar any more effectually than the glorified barrister or pleader? We trow not. What is the remedy for weakness in a judge we do not know, but for one, of whatever variety, who is prolix and long-winded there is a remedy in the lethal chamber.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loan on Government paper to 4 per cent.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Maloja" with the outward mails of the 7th instant, passed Suez at 2-30 a. m. on Thursday.

On Monday the Railway police at Asansol arrested one of their own European sergeants, named Petit, on a charge of stabbing a Gurkha watchman of the E. I. Railway after an altercation. The Gurkha is in a precarious condition.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

The King and Queen had a very busy time at Aldershot, the King passing many hours in the saddle whilst the Queen followed by motor-car and on foot walking through furze and over rough paths. One of those unexpected incidents occurred whilst the King and Queen were thus out, that make them so popular. Five veterans of the Royal Fusiliers—three of them Chelsea pensioners who were visiting Aldershot for the regimental observance of the anniversary of the battle of Albuera, and had come out to see their old corps in the field—were standing in line by the roadside as the King was leaving. At once his Majesty stopped, observing their medals, and chatted to the old men, one of whom said he was over ninety years of age, and another had lost a leg at the storming of the Redan. Within the wards of the Margaret Louise Hospital, the only medical institution for the wives and children of the Aldershot command, there are now twelve little baby girls to whom the name Mary will be given. "The Queen spoke to my baby," says each proud mother, "and so I shall have her named after the Queen." The Queen visited the Hospital one afternoon. Without reckoning the new babies there are forty women and about forty children in the hospital and for every one of them the Queen had some kindly word. The boys, who had been told beforehand, had prepared a little surprise. As her Majesty entered the wardroom door each little boy, dressed in a smart red jacket, sat up in bed and saluted. The Queen was further amused when a small girl, after gazing with round eyes at her, turned to a nurse and, in an audible whisper, said "I do love her." Another child was very disappointed because, as he declared, "the Queen had a black hat on and not a crown." The Queen stayed a considerable time in the maternity wards. She spoke admiringly of every baby which reposed in cradles swung above the foot of the mother's beds. The Queen peeped between the curtains of every cradle. One private's wife, the mother of twin girls, is now worried because she cannot call both babies Mary. The Queen had talked about the twins for several minutes, describing them as "little darlings" and saying how bonny they looked. Whilst at Aldershot Their Majesties were at the Royal Pavilion. It is a simple wooden structure, in keeping with the huts that were universal in both camps twenty years ago, but has of late years been enlarged and much improved and many modern conveniences added; but even now there is no room at the Pavilion for visitors or a large staff, so Their Majesties live quite simply at all times, and more especially during this new period of mourning that has shadowed their visit. The General Commanding at Aldershot, Sir Douglas Haig, with all the members of his staff, met the King and Queen on their arrival. You will remember that Lady Haig is very well known at Court, for she was one of the pretty twin-sisters, daughters of the late Lord Vivian, who were both Maids of Honour to Queen Alexandra, and the elder one, Miss Violet Vivian, still retains that post. The King and Queen have been privately and quietly to see Lady Haig more than once at Government House, a large red brick house standing in charming grounds close to the road that borders the Queen's Parade. It was here that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught lived during the three years of His Royal Highness's Command at Aldershot, during which both he and the Duchess became enormously popular with all ranks.

FLOWER SHOW.

The international flower show, which the King, himself both a competitor and prize-giver, opened at Chelsea, is much more than a splendid and short-lived spectacle, though as a spectacle it will be supreme. Nothing like it has been attempted in England since 1866; and neither that show nor any other on the Continent has approached this in the rarity and magnificence of the exhibits. England is the only country where the wealthy amateur who has attained riches in other fields heads the profession and gives the chief impetus to the industry by showing to what a pitch of perfection it may be carried. The King himself is a worker in this field on behalf of farming as of horticulture; and at Chelsea Sir J. Colman, the Duke of Portland, and others have exhibits that may be taken as a model of perfection probably for years to come. It is not a small thing that the nation should excel in this art and industry. The industry itself is of enormous proportions. To give one small example, many tons of sweet-pea seed have been sold this year to our Dominions. Again, wax models of vegetables of the most highly developed sorts have been sent from England to universities and farm-training colleges all over the Empire, where they are taken as the standard of scientific culture and selection. Many acres in England have recently been put down to shrub and flower culture. We are, indeed, becoming, from the elementary school children upwards, a nation of gardeners; and the garden begins to play a most important part in arresting that "urbanisation of mind" which is said to be the chief social danger of the age. It is worth recording, too, that one of the eminent men of science has stated recently that botany will one day become the foundation of all chemical teaching. Japan's principal display is of fanciful forestry and miniature gardens. Some of the latter are marvels of artistic workmanship. One in particular shows a gentleman's pleasaunce complete with woodland, water-ways, bridges, summer-house, and even a two inches high pagoda, the whole covering a space of about two feet by eighteen inches. Here are retarded tress in scores, one of them a gnarled and twisted forest giant scarcely more than three feet high, yet 250 years old. White and blue wistaria, pink maples, and great sheaves of the pink, white, and golden lilies of Japan fill the air with Oriental fragrance. Anyone who visited the show, especially in those delightful morning hours when the royal party sauntered in frank enjoyment about the gorgeous avenues and corridors and pavilions and open gardens, may well have felt that he had returned to the age of "the golden prime" and "the spacious days of good Haroun Al Raschid," as painted by Tennyson. No one, certainly no gardener, has ever dreamed of anything like it, in specific rarity, in costliness, in general magnificence, in scenic arrangement. The sun that at intervals shone brilliantly through the yeasty air of May, might have sucked all this unexpected condensation of sunny colour from the earth and mystically transformed London before the wide eyes of waking Rip Van Winkles, represented by the old Chelsea pensioners. But even the ample splendour did not impress those who made the tour of the fairyland more than the generous and thoughtful comments of the royal visitors. The King, especially asked if there were no way of keeping permanent the out-of-door fairyland, the six acres laid out in rock and water gardens; and his impromptu suggestion has already been translated into a definite proposal. It was a happy coincidence that the Queen ejaculated as she came into full view of this feat of landscape gardening, "What a pity it cannot be kept." A curious variety of fig as brilliantly green as a tree frog, was accepted by the Queen and safely carried away by Princess Mary.

FASHION.

The ready-to-wear summer frock has never before been offered in such an alluring assortment or at such a variety of prices as it is this season. The very best shops offer them temptingly to their customers, and all women know the satisfaction of being able to buy a little dress without all the bother of making appointments with the dressmaker and—failing to keep them—and then worrying because the dress has not come home in time to wear on some definite occasion. Now when we want a fresh frock suddenly we can just dash out and buy it at whatever price we like from a few shillings upwards or send a post-card or telephone to our favourite shop for an assortment of frocks to be sent on approval. Most of the big establishments keep ready-to-wear dresses as well as blouse robes in several sizes, and this year I have noticed that a great point is made by most to keep out sizes. So great is the variety of both style and material that it seems almost impossible and certainly improbable that the purchaser of these popular frocks will ever meet another woman wearing a dress exactly resembling her own, which awful thing has been known to happen when two friends visit the same dressmaker! Hateful occurrence isn't it? The draper has, in fact, taken leaf from the shoemaker, who was the first person to assure us that he could fit us just as well without making to measure. Of course, the shoemaker who makes to order still remains, and always will, for our special boots and shoes and so will the dressmaker for our "chief" frocks, but for all "lesser" occasions and several "greater" most women feel everlastingly grateful to the "ready to wear." Another reason for their success lies in the fact that few private dressmakers have the great experience in turning out inexpensive frocks that the shopkeeper and wholesale manufacturer has. These people have the advantage of large staffs of designers, of experts in selecting materials, of cutters and makers. Further, they have great power factories and the work passing from hand to hand is done at an amazing rate.

GOOD HOSTESS.

What is it which makes some parties such delightful and unconventional affairs, while others, apparently similar in arrangement, are so dull and conventional? There are several answers to the question, but I believe the true one is that some hostesses know the art of making their guests feel at home, a secret of which others are ignorant. That art, like the rest, comes easier to some women than others, but it can be acquired by all, and every young hostess should make it a special study. As a result, she will soon overcome the hesitation natural in her new and responsible position, and her social gatherings will be deservedly popular. It is, incidentally, an excellent cure for shyness, which handicaps so many charming women, and causes much real suffering. That affliction is a form of acute self-consciousness. But while a hostess is studying the comfort of her guests, introducing them and alert for any little hitch in her arrangements, she forgets herself, and becomes self-reliant and able to cope with any situation. The truth of that is significant when one meets people who are conversational and sympathetic at home, but nervous and ill at ease elsewhere. The way for a woman to acquire the art is to study character in whatever guise it is presented to her. By watching her friends carefully, but unobtrusively, she will learn to be diplomatic, and she will so manage that congenial folk will sit together, and she will discern things such as, that some people are anxious to be pressed to play or sing, while others dread it. She will not ask Miss A, who is keen on theatricals, to meet the curate who thinks the stage a turning to the city of destruction, or arrange for Professor B, a great authority on Egyptology, to take in to dinner Mrs. C, a great authority on servants. Of course, there are occurrences which no hostess can forestall. For example, the A's and B's, who are not on speaking terms, might choose the same afternoon to call on Mrs. C. Then must Mrs. C. rise to the situation and fortify herself with the thought that she perhaps may be able to effect a reconciliation. If the A's and B's are well-bred people, they will avoid open hostilities, but the atmosphere will be electric, and it is for Mrs. C. to guide the conversation into safe channels. She must therefore be very discreet, and if successful in suggesting a subject of mutual interest to the parties, may congratulate herself on having established a truce, perhaps the first step towards amicable relations.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Sir Basil Scott, relinquished charge of his office as Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 8th June.

The Honourable Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 10th June.

Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

The Reverend J. Cameron, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st July or subsequent date.

The Reverend W. J. M. Kennelly, Chaplain of Mount Abu, to be Chaplain of Byculla.

The Reverend H. Mould, Chaplain of Byculla, to be Chaplain of Mount Abu.

The Honourable Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th July or subsequent date.

Lieutenant E. H. Godson, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, is transferred in the same rank to the 2nd Battalion, Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Percy Charles Woodd to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. B. W. Kissan I.C.S., Deputy Accountant-General, Burma, has been extended by one month and sixteen days.

The services of Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., Deputy Accountant-General, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 7th July.

The leave granted to Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., should be held to date from the 21st May.

Major G. E. Stewart, I.M.S., Superintendent of Mahableshwar in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Dinkar Narayan Damle to hold charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. O. H. L. Napier or pending further orders.

The Society of Knights Bachelor was founded in London in 1908, its membership being confined to those persons upon whom the honour of kinghthood has been conferred and the King has been pleased to command that it shall henceforth bear the name of "The Imperial Society of Knights." A portion of Clifford's Inn, near the Strand, London, was recently purchased at a cost of £37,000, and is now used as a permanent habitation of the Society, and will soon include the conveniences of a Club.

HONOURED BY THE KING-EMPEROR.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDIAN RECIPIENTS OF BIRTHDAY DECORATIONS.

BOMBAY MERCHANT'S KNIGHTHOOD.

GENEROUS LIST OF REWARDS FOR INDIAN SUBORDINATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The *Gazette of India Extraordinary* contains the following honours conferred on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor :—

THE STAR OF INDIA.

Knights Commanders.

Mr. John Nathaniel Atkinson, Ordinary Member of the Council, Madras ;

Mr. William Thomson Morison, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, (retired).

Companions.

Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, Member of the Council of India ;

Mr. Oswald Campbell Lees, lately Chief Engineer, Indian P. W. D. ;

Mr. Paul Gregory Melitus, of the Indian Civil Service, Assam ;

Lieut-Col. Albert Edward Woods, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills ;

Mr. William Exall Tempest Bennett, Chief Engineer, Indian P. W. D. ;

Hon. Major Sahibzada Obaidullah Khan, Commandant, Bhopal Imperial Service Troops ;

Mr. William Ogilvie Hoerne, Indian Civil Service, Madras ;

Mr. Pazhamarneri Sundaram Sivaswami Aiyar, Ordinary Member, of the Council Madras ;

Mr. William Harrison Moreland, Indian Civil Service, United Provinces ;

Mr. Edward Albert Gait, Census Commissioner for India ;

Dewan Bahadur Chaube Raghunath Das, Dewan of the Kotah State, Rajputana ;

Colonel Lestock Hamilton Reid, Judge Advocate-General in India ;

Surgeon-General Henry Wickham Stevenson, Bombay ;

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Knight Commander.

Major-General R. B. Adams.

Companions.

Brigadier-General Lionel Herbert;
Colonel C. G. R. Thackwell;
Colonel F. P. Hutchinson;
Brigadier-General W. H. Dobbie;
Brigadier-General R. G. Egerton;
Brigadier-General H. V. Cox;
Colonel R. M. Rainey Robinson:
Colonel R. N. Campbell, I. M. S.,

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Knights Commanders.

Mr. John Twigg, Indian Civil Service, retired;

Mr. Abraham Grierson, Indian Civil Service, retired ;

Mr. Marc Aurel Stein, Archaeological Department ;

Major-General Francis Henry Rutherford Drummond, Indian Army, retired ;

His Highness, the Maharawal of Dungarpur, Rajputana ;

The Hon. Nawab Bahram Khan, head of the Mazari tribe in Dehra Ghazi Khan District ;

Mr. Henry Alexander Kirk, India Office.

Companions.

Mr. Pierce Langrishe Moore, President, Municipal Corporation, Madras ;

Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Indian Educational Service, Madras ;

Major Arthur Abercromby Duff, lately Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras ;

Major John Lawrence William French-Mullen, Indian Army ;

Mr. Bernard Coventry, Imperial Agricultural Service ;

Mr. Albert John Harrison, Mekhlanadi Saw Mills Coy, Lakhimpur ;

Mr. Richard Hamilton Campbell, Indian Civil Service, Mysore ;

Mr. Anaswami Mudaliar, Bangalore ;

Mr. Sidney Kilner Levett Yeats, Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs ;

Mr. Frederick George Wigley, Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department, Bengal ;

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ray, Educational Service, Calcutta ;

Colonel Francis Raymond, Principal Veterinary College (now retired) ;

Colonel Michael Joseph Tighe, Commandant, 56th Punjabi Rifles ;

Lieutenant-Colonel William Bernard James, M.V.O., 2nd Lancers ;

Major Sydney Daguilar Crookshank, M.V.O., Royal Engineers ;

Dr. Edward Denison Ross, Assistant Secretary, Educational Department, Government of India ;

Mr. John Hugh Cox, Indian Civil Service, Central India ;

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, Judicial Minister, Bhopal ;

Major Reginald O'Bryan Taylor, 19th Lancers ;

Mr. David Wann Aikman, Sanitary Engineer, the Punjab ;

Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul Punjab Commission ;

Lieut-Col. Frederick William Wodehouse, Resident at Kolhapur ;

Colonel Richard Henry Ewart, Indian Army;

Colonel Maitland Cowper, Indian Army ;

Mr. Thomas Walker Arnold, Educational Adviser to Indian Students, India Office ;

Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry James, I. M. S., Medical Adviser, Patiala State.

KNIGHTHOODS.

Mr. Justice John Edward Power Wallis, Madras ;

Mr. Jugmohandas Varjivandas, Merchant and Banker, Bombay ;

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, Madras ;

Mr. Campbell Kirkman Finlay, Manager in Rangoon of the Burma Oil Co.

KAISER-I-HIND.

Gold Medals.

Mr. S. Madhaven Nair, Madras ;
Miss Catherine Ling, Madras Presidency;
Rev. Mother Mary of St. Paula, Lady Superior of the Sacred Heart College, Bangalore ;
Mr. Edward George Hickie, Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association ;
Mr. Abdus Sanad Khan of Rampur ;
Mr. Percy Brooke Bramby, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. United Provinces ;
His Highness Raja Malhar Ram Baba Saheb Puar of Dewas State;
Mr. Harry William Maclean Ives, Public Works Department, Punjab ;
Mr. Sitaram Narayan Pandit, Bar.-at-Law of Rajkot.

Silver Medals.

Rev. Father Perroy, Burma; Mrs. Lilian Dorothea Stewart, Muzufferpore; Miss Alice Raikes, Hooghly; Miss Josephine Annie Evans, Barmagore, Bengal; Mr. Thomas Leonard Godfrey, Sanitary Inspector, Hyderabad; Mr. William Fraser, Coimbatore, Mrs. Florence Prideaux Taylor, Sehore, Central India; Miss Anna Bolster, Lady Superintendent Nursing Service for India; Mr. Robert Henry Locke, Superintendent of Gardens, Delhi; Mr. Thomas Salkield, Municipal Engineer, Delhi; Mrs. Louise Lawrence, wife of the Collector of Karachi ; Sister Fannie Cecillia, Poona.

Maung Kyaw, Chindwin Burma; Balu Parbati Charan Sarkar, Dinajpur, East Bengal; Balu Baroda Sunder Pal, Tippera, East Bengal; Rao Saheb Daji Ramchandra, Subordinate Medical Service; Balu Bhajan Lal, Municipal Commissioner, Ajmere; Khan Abdul Majid Khan Pathan, Jullunder; Mr. Ganesh Krishna Chitale, Ahmednagar; Professor Dhondo Keshar Karoe. Poona.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER "A".

Mr. Thomas Charles Fenton ;

Mr. William Edmondson Phelps, Store Depot ;

Sir Richmond Thackeray Ritchie.

[All of the Office of the Secretary of State for India.]

Imperial Service Order "B".

Sir Charles Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa ; Babu Charu Chandra Goswami, Registrar, Assam Secretariats ; Mr. William James Drake, Workers Department ; Maung Po Sa, Additional District Judge, Thaton, Burma ; Mr. John Charles Clancey, Assistant Director of Land Records, Burma ; Nawab Saiyid Mahommad, Inspector-General of Registration. Bengal ; Mr. George Joseph Rogers, Kashmir Residency Office; Mohammad Aziz-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot; Mr. Francis George Marshall, Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Madras Presidency; Mr. Chingleput Ratna Mudaliar, Chief Interpreter, Madras ; Mr. Andrew Peter Mitchell, Provincial Educational Service, Central Provinces; Babu Ram Swaran Lal, Provincial Executive Service, United Provinbcs; Mr. Leonard Charles Dixon Bean, Traffic Superintendent, N. W. S. Railway ; Rao Bahadur Kashinath Keshav Thakur, Sessions Judge, Nagpur; Mr, Conly James Dease, Superintendent of Post Offices, N. W. F. Province; Mr. Isa Charan Chandu Lal, Punjab Provincial Civil Service; Mr. Henry Raynor Goulding, Assistant Secretary Financial Commissioners, the Punjab; Rao Bahadur Vithairai Ashiq Mahammad, Orderly peon (retired) Commisrioner's office, Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces; Munshi Nadir Khan, Chief Overseer Himatram Bartardar, Kathiawar Agency; Mr. Henry Alfred Hall, late Superintendent, Deccan Extra Mural Gang, Bombay Presidency; Khan Bahadur Syed Samsudin Mian Kotri, Provincial Service, Oriental Trans lator to Government of Bombay Presidency; Mr. Robert George Girard, Collector of Income Tax, Bengal; Mr. Godrez Dorabjee Pudumjee; Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

Imperial Service Medals.

Dhanman Jamadar, Sikkim Agency; Puddupet Guffer Khan, Jemadar, Board of Revenue, Madras; Abdulrahiman, Deputy Chief Warder, Central Jail, Trichanopoly; Mahomed Saduddin, 2nd grade Jemadar, Iskapalle Circle, Madras; Kolasanjeri Subraya Mudali, 1st grade peon, Covelong Circle, Madras (retired), Commissioner's Office, Nagpur Division, Central Provinces; Jagoba Kauba Kumbi, Chaprasi (retired), Nagpur Division, Central Provinces ; of the Kalka-Simla line of Post Offices; Sobha Singh, retired Jamadar of the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab; Mehtab Singh, retired Jemadar of the Settlement Commissioner, Punjab; Mul Chand, retired Jemardar of the Chief Court, Lahore; Havildar Maruti Malhari, retired peon, Public Works Department, Bombay; Havildar Madar Pir Mohammed, retired peon, P. W.D., Bombay; Jemadar Miabhai, Nabha, Kathiawar Agency Office; Habib Khan Nur Khan, late Chobdar, Surat Collector's Office, Bombay; Havildar Hari Govind Malph, Havildar, Office of Commissioner, Central, Division, Bombay Presy; Naik Vithoba Baheraja. Kakadi Naik to the Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay, Saikoo Khatri, Hospital Dresser, Resident Charitable Dispensary and Civil Hospital, Nepal

HONORARY RANK OF MAJOR.

Nawab Mohammad Nasrubla Khan, eldest son of the Begum of Bhopal.

INDIAN HONOURS.

Maharaja.

Raja of Hetampur in Birbhum.

Raja (Hereditary Distinction.)

Raja Raghuraj Singh of Mankapor in Gonda, U. P.

Raja (Personal Distinction.)

Sri Jyoti Prasad Singh Deo of Manbhan ;

Babu Sarat Chandra Rai Chaudhuri of Malda District ;

Maharaj Kumar Gopal Lal Roy of Rangpur District ;

Thakur Kushalpal Singh of Kotta in Agra.

Nawab.

Shaikh Ahmad Husain of Partabgarh.

Mahamahapadhyaya.

Brahma Sri Sundara Sastrigal of Tanjore.

Shams-ul-Ulama.

Maulvi Abu Muhammad Abdul Haq of Delhi.

Vaidyaratna.

Pandit Aradagandy Gopalachar, of Berhampore, and Kaviraj Jogendra Nath Sen of Calcutta.

Dewan Bahadur.

Paramagudi Ramaswami Narayana Aiyar of the Madras Revenue Survey, Salur, and Lakshmi Narasinhayyar of Coimbatore.

Khan Bahadur.

Mohammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib of Coimbatore ; Khan Walad Rahim Khan Khosa of Jacobabad ; Sayid Rustom Ali of Aden ; Manekji Nanabhai of Deesa ; Gustadji Dhanjishah Kapadia of Bombay, P. W. D. ; Moulvi Nadir Hussain, D. S. P., Bengal ; Khan Mohammad Ibrahim, Inspector of Schools, Calcutta ; Maulvi Abdul Shaikh Habib Ulla of the U. P. Police ; Mahomed Wilayat Hussain of Allahabad, Munshi Tajjammul Hussain of Shahjahanpur, Mir Saiyid Husain of the United Provinces Land Records ; Khawma Tasudduk Hussain, Extra Assistant Commissioner Punjab ; Sirdar Mohamed Yusaf, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, the Punjab ; the Hon. Sayad Mahdi Shah of the Lyallpur District ; Sheikh Waziruddin of the Punjab Irrigation, Department ; Hafiz Mohamed Walayalullah Extra Assistant Commissioner, the Central Provinces ; Sheralikhan, half-brother to the Nawab of Jaora ; Ardeshir Dosabhai Markar of Quetta ; Malik Haji Haroon of Bostan, Baluchistan ; Sheikh Mohamed Akbar of Peshawar ; Ghula Kadir of Dera Ismail Khan ; Sher Muhammed of Leh.

Rai Bahadur.

Tirumalai Kandaswami Mudaliar of the Madras Treasury Office ; Nallatambi Chakkarai Mandradiyar of Coimbatore ; Priya Nath Mukherjee, Deputy Magistrate, Bengal ; Promotha Nath Chatterji, late Sub-Judge, 24 Parganas ; Janaki Nath Bose, Government Pleader, Cuttack, Assistant Surgeon Hari Nath Goose of Bengali ; Srish Chandra Sarbadikiri of Calcutta ; Upondra Nath Sawoo of Dhankuria, Bengal ; Harihar Prosad Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Dumraon ; Proo Nath Bannerji, Government Pleader, Jalpaiguri ; Pramatha Nath Mukherji, Pleader, Barisal ; Ananda Chandra Roy of Comilla ; Sasanka Kumar Ghosh of Tippera ; Satis Chandra Sen, Government Pleader, Chittagong Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Assistant Surgeon, Malda ; Mohim Chandra Basu, Inspector of Schools, Dacca, Mitrzumjoy Rai-Chaudhuri of Rangpur; Radha Krishna of Muttra, Hari Kishen Pant Sahib of Farrukhabad ; Girraj Kisher Dat of the Agra Small Cause Court ; Bhaiya Ganga Bakhsh Singh of Balrampur ; Sati Harbans Lal of Bijnor Ganga; Prasad Varma, editor of the Advocate, Lucknow ; Lal Narayan Das, Divisional Judge, Punjab; Bishambar Nath, Engineer, Punjab; Lala Sultan Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi; Mr. Sarat Chandra Bannerjee of the India Legislative Department ; Dasarathi Bannerjee, Treasurer, Viceregal Lodge; Sawan Mull of the Bhamo Military Police; Sundar Singh Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Burma; Chaudhuri Jagannath Prasad of Mandla, M. A., Rathnaswami Mudali of the Nizam State Railway ; Ganga Sahai Dewan, Datia State ; Durga Parsad Vakil, Jaipur State; Daljang Singh Khanka, House Surgeon, Mayo Hospital Jaipur.

Rao Bahadur.

Kattupuhar Subrahmana Ganapati Aiyer, Public Prosecutor, Trichinopoly, Anantharma Sastri, Government Pleader, Tinnevelly ; Velliyur Appadurai Anantharma Aiyar, Registrar, Revenue Secretariat, Madras ; Parichiappa Chettiar Somasundaram Chettiar, Managing Director Malabar Spinning Company Calicut; Sarvepalli Venkata Narasinha Rao Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council Kurnool; Purshottam Balkrishna Joshi, Fellow of the Bombay University; Damodardas Vizbhukandas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Narayan Vinayak Gole, Pleader, Nasik ; Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, retired Inspector of Schools, Akola ; Amrit Ramchandra Bambawala, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Wardha; Pandit Damodnar Nilkanth Khare, Chairman, District Council, Wardha ; Madho Rao Vinayak Kibe, Diwan, Dewas State (junior branch) ; Thakur Sadul Singh of Sadakheri, Central Province; Kumar Ram Singh, Judicial Commissioner. Rewa State ; Laxmilal Dowlatrai, Manager, English Office, Baroda State.

Khan Saheb.

Sheikh Jemal, Contractor, Trichinopoly; Sayed Ahmed Kabir Sahib, Sheristadar, District Court, Chingleput, Villupuram; Muhammad Khan Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras Presidency ; Cawaji Jamsetji Patigara, Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, Mahomed Ismail Valad; Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji of Uran, Kolaba Bombay; Kaikhusru Mancherji Clubvala, Superintendent, Karachi Prison; Gulam Husen Valad Haji; Bava Desai of, Chiplun, Bombay Presidency; Maulvi Abdul Dali, Sub-Registrar, Calcutta; Choudhuri Karamat Hussain, Municipal Commissioner, Arrah; Maulvi Halimulla, Inspector of Police, Brahmanbaria ; Saiyid Tasadduk Husain of Aurangabad; Munshi Muhammad Yahiya of Jaunpur, United Provinces; Maulvi Muhamad Ismail of Meerut; Mir Aziz Hussein of Etawah; Shaik Ferozuddin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, Inspector of Police, Punjab; Haji Fateh Muhamed Quarriash, Agent, Supply and Transport Corps, Lahore Division; Sheikh Gulam Yassin, Chief Cashier, N. W. Railway; Nasarwanji Merwanji Cama, Post-Master Delhi; Syed Mir Padsha, Extra Assistant Commissioner Central Provinces ; Seth Nazar Ali, Merchant of Ujjain, Gwalior State; Malik Khonde Khan head of Hill Jegezais Zhob District ; Sardar Alloo Khan Lahrzai, Musakhel, Baluchistan ; Mirza Sher Mahomed Zahri, late Census Assistant, Baluchistan ; Mansur Khan of Khanzana, Peshawar District ; Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan, E. A. C., N. W. Frontier Province ; Mirza Jamil Ahmed Tehsildar, N. W. F. Province ; Sadulla Khan Papolzai of Charsadda, Peshawar District ; Gazi Fazl Ilahi of Sikandarpur, N. W, F. Province; Sheikh Faiz Muhamad, Merchant, Meshed

Rai Sahib.

Troophari Rao, Superintendent, Madras Secretariat; Bathlahundra Rama Aiyar, Inspector of Police Madras Presidency; Prasanna Kumar Dutt, Superintendent of Police, Training College, Ranchi; Sarat Kumar Raha, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal; Tarak Nath Sadhu, Pleader, Police Court, Calcutta; Gour Shyam Mahantij, Superintendent, Nayagarn State, Behar; Umesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Honorary Magistrate, Vishnupur, Bankura; Akhowri Gonesh Prasad, Municipal Commissioner, Sasaram, Behar; Girindra Kumar Gupta of Hazaribagh; Satyendra Nath Aditya, Military Accounts, Eastern Circle; Lala Ram Prasad of the office of the Inspector General of Railway Mail Service, Eastern Circle; Kamal Charan Datta Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bengal; Kali Kamal Chatterji, retired Inspector of Schools, Assam; Lala Bishambar Nath of Lucknow; Jageshwar Rai, retired Assistant Surgeon, Gorakhpur; Har Samp, Forest Ranger, Chakrata; Prag Das, Jailor, Meerut District Jail; Purna Chandra Ghosh, retired Superintendent, Camp Press, Naini Tal; Lal Ram Chand, Honorary Magistrate, Multan, Lala Magri Extra Assistant Commissioner, the Punjab; Lala Beshambhar Dayal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, the Punjab; Lala Nihal Chand, Vice-President, Municipality, Butala, the Punjab; Mian Durga Singh, Wazir, Bilaspur State Lala Wazir Singh, pleader, Delhi; Upendra Nath Mukherji, Medical Stores Office of Director-General, I. M. S. ; Lokenath Bose, Superintendent, Army Department, Government of India ; Gurmukh Singh Surveyor, No. 1 Survey Party; Lala Devi Chand, of the Traffic Superintendents Office, North Western Railway; Nagendra Nath Chatterjee of the office of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy; Indra Kumar Bannerjee, Head Clerk, Invitation Officer, Viceregal Lodge; Nibaran Chandra Mukherjee, Supervisor, P. W. D., Burma; Sunder Singh Temporary Engineer, Lower Burma Railway; Surveys; Mr. Tundilal Powar, B. A., Director of Agriculture, the Central Provinces; Mr. Jagennath Prasad, retired Inspector of Police, the Central Provinces; Seth Sukhdeo Munim, Honorary Magistrate Damoh; Seth Mulchand Kothari of Guna ; Captain Sadhuram, the Gwalior Sappers; Lala Nathu Mal, Kamdar Shahpura State ; Mr. Parmanand, Barrister of Abbottabad ; Munshi Kishen Lal sub-post-master, Nepal Residency; Lala Makhan La, Divisional Engineer, Jammu.

Rao Sahib.

Kalabala Kannan Chettiar of Madras ; Vittal Das Nandji Sait of Tiruppur ; Malikayil Chandappani Koman of Madras Medical College ; Panduranji Sita Rao Garu, Madras ; Deputy Collector Thottakhadu Rama Krishna Pillai, late of the Madras High Court; Vengu Aiyar of the Western Circle, Military Accounts; Thiagara Mudaliar, Station Master, South India Railway; Anant Santaran Malve, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bombay ; Shidramppa Nurindappa Lakhmeshawar of the Bijapur Police ; Jivan Mahadu of the Nasik Police : Harilal Desaibhai Desai, Government Pleader, Kaira; Anantrao Dhondiba Mandhre, of the Survey of India ; Mahipat Ramchandra Pandey, Stenographer, Railway Board ; Pandit Vinayak Rao Babaji of the Chanda High School; Amarshingh, Deputy Collector, Bharatpur; and Kunwar Onkar Singh, of the Kotak Police.

THE MINTO MEMORIAL.

Begging for Money to Pay for the Site.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Out of the sum of Rs. 1,43,260 subscribed for the Proclamation Pillar and Minto Park, to be erected and laid out at Allahabad, Rs. 1,32,000 has been paid into the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad. The publication of a complete list of subscriptions is being delayed in order to get in the contributions which remain to be paid.

The military authorities at Allahabad have expressed their willingness to lease a plot of land, measuring about thirty-nine acres, lying near the Allahabad Fort on the bank of the Jumna river, to the All-India Minto Memorial Committee for the purposes of the Pillar and the Park on the condition that, either land of equal value should be given in exchange to the Cantonment Committee, or the payment of an annual rent of Rs. 680 be guaranteed by Rs. 17,000 being deposited in the bank for the purpose.

The Committee have applied to the Government of the United Provinces requesting that it should help the Committee to acquire the site by giving land of equal value to the Cantonment Committee, or by making a contribution of Rs. 17,000 to the scheme in view of the fact that the Proclamation Pillar, with the Park around it, will be really a State memorial; or by guaranteeing an annual contribution of Rs. 680 per annum for payment of the ground rent.

The orders of the Government are awaited.

As soon as a lease of the site has been secured the construction of the memorial will begin under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer in charge of the University division, whose services the U. P. Government have lent to the Committee for the purpose.

NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The following Press communique was issued to-day by the Home Department :—

The Delhi Town Planning Committee have now completed their report on the selection of the site for the new Imperial city and Cantonments, the Durbar area being definitely condemned as unsuitable. The area, south of Delhi, between the Ridge and Kutab Road, has been chosen for the site of the new Imperial capital, and the slopes running down from the Western side of the same Ridge have been recommended for the location of the Cantonment. This area lies high above flood levels and has a good drainage. In these circumstances it will be unnecessary for the Committee to see the country in the rains. The Committee will now return to England and will come out again to Delhi in the cold weather for a short time in order to see the ground in the climatic conditions which will obtain during the Government of India's residence in Delhi before they complete their plan and make their final recommendations,

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THE AFGHAN BORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 13.

The *Pioneer's* frontier correspondent states that the number of Afghan troops on the Herat border have been increased by order of the Amir. This step would seem to have been taken after the news had been received that a strong force of Russians had been sent into Mashud to restore order there. It does not appear that the Russian outposts in the Kushk valley, or anywhere south of Merv, are above normal strength and Afghan apprehensions may be considered groundless.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 13.

News from Kabul states that the sons of Jahandad Khan Ghilzai, a trader, who temporarily joined the Khost rebels, have been placed under arrest. They were employed in the Afghan service and, doubtless, were considered in a way as hostages for their father's good behaviour.

FATAL MOSLEM QUARREL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 13.

A Mahomedan, named Saheblal Pachha, who claims to be the rightful Naib Kazi of the mosque at Indapur, and his four companions, are under trial before Mr. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Poona, for culpable homicide. They are charged with having assaulted and caused the death of Jelaluddin Aminoddin, Naib Kazi of the mosque in question, and seriously injured his brother and nephew. The accused had failed in the suit to oust the deceased from his position, hence enmity is alleged as a motive.

The case is proceeding.

PAN-ISLAMISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent writes:—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says that all private Mahomedan schools in Astrakhan are ordered to close owing to the pan-Turkish or pan-Islamic propaganda among the Tartars of South-East Russia.

THE WELSH CHURCH.

Notable Demonstration against Disestablishment.

A UNIONIST CHALLENGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

London was to-day invaded by 15,000 Welsh churchmen who held a demonstration in the Albert Hall against disestablishment.

Special trains arrived from four in the morning and onwards. The Albert Hall was packed.

The Archbishop of York, presiding, criticised Mr. Lloyd-George's wild whimsical speeches which alone showed any enthusiasm for the Bill.

Mr. Bonar Law moved a resolution calling on the Government to submit the Bill to the country.

The resolution was carried with the greatest enthusiasm.

ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

Turkish Losses in the Zanzur Engagement.

ROME, JUNE 13.

It is semi-officially stated here that the Turks lost a thousand killed on Saturday in the fighting at Zanzur.

INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM.

Sir R. Fulton's Frank Criticism of our Judges.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Presiding at a lecture given by Mr. W. Durran, on the defects of the legal systems of England, India and America, Sir Robert Fulton said the Indian system reproduced the defects of the English system in an exaggerated and distorted form. The undue protraction and excessive cost of Indian cases was due to the number of appeals, applications and other dilatory processes, the great natural aptitude of Indian lawyers for dialectics, their prodigious prolixity of speech and the weakness of judges, who were apparently unable to control the bar.

He criticised the barrister-judges recruited in England as being, usually, unsuccessful men with whose selection interest and political services had a great deal to do. Indian barristers and pleaders raised to the bench were invariably men of great ability, industry and learning, but they were not expeditious and they emulated the longwindedness of the pleaders in their lengthy judgments.

LENA GOLDFIELDS.

Reprisals for Outbreak Continue.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 13.

An order of the Police Minister requires that all miners in the Lena Goldfields, not accepting the conditions of the company, must leave the Goldfields; otherwise they will be expelled by force.

NEW WAR MINISTER.

Colonel Seely's Appointment Officially Announced.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Colonel Seely's appointment to the War Office is officially announced to-night.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

It is understood that Colonel Seely will be succeeded as Under-Secretary for War by Mr. Harold Tennant, M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Office, and that the latter will be succeeded by Mr. Harold Baker, M.P.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

The Fight for the Republican Nomination.

OYSTER BAY, JUNE 13.

Mr. Roosevelt announces that the "platform," which he will submit to the Chicago convention will contain an unequivocal declaration in favour of women's suffrage.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

President Taft has now secured 126 out of 262 contested delegates. One solitary "Roosevelter " has been recognised.

The mutterings of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters are becoming violent.

Mr. Flynn, Pennsylvania, in an interview, declared that if Mr. Taft were fraudulently nominated, it would still be possible for Mr. Roosevelt's supporters to divide the Republican vote in the National College, and thus throw the election to the Democrats.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Mr. Montagu, in reply to Sir John Rees, said Lord Crewe was aware of the memorial presented to the Government of India regarding the resumption of opium growing in China, and the provincial obstruction of trade in Indian opium. Enquiry was being made into the facts and the matter was engaging the attention of His Majesty's Government. Sir John Jordan had made and would continue to make representations to the Chinese Government.

ENGLISH RACING.

Preferment Wins the Newbury Cup.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The result of the Newbury Cup is as follows :—

Preferment...........................	1
Chili II..............................	2
Moscato...............................	3

Eight started.

THE RACE :—Won by two lengths, a neck between the second and third.

BETTING :— 7 to 2 against Preferment.
5 to 1 against Chili II.
100 to 15 against Moscato.

THE P. AND O.

Another Denial of "Mysterious and Fictitious Reports."

NO FOREIGN CONTROL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Secretary of the P. and O. Company writes to the papers denying afresh in the most positive terms, "the mysterious and totally fictitious reports suggesting that some great foreign interest is aiming to take over the business. The directors are totally unable to explain the dissemination of these reports. No such proposal has been even hinted to the board."

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Mr. Smart's Assailants not yet Brought to Book.

TEHERAN, JUNE 13.

It does not appear likely that Great Britain will be able to reduce the Consular escort at Shiraz. The assailants of Consul Smart have not yet been caught and the road between Shiraz and Bushire is very insecure.

COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

President of the Board of Trade on Uniformity.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Lord Desborough presided at the banquet of four hundred representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Buxton, the High Commissioners, and Agents-General were among the guests.

Admiral Sir Edward Seymour advocated one Imperial Navy, ready for service anywhere in the world at the call of the Home Government.

Mr. Buxton urged the uniformity of the Customs laws of the Empire, the removal of impediments to commerce and one Merchant Shipping Act. He said that the whole Empire anticipated good results from the Empire Trade Commission's labours, and hoped they would be able to arrive at a basis, on which Capital and Labour could co-operate for the common good.

EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT.

The Royal Colonial Institute has prepared a memorandum for presentation to the Commission on the Trade Resources of the Empire, urging the reconsideration of the idea of establishing a joint fund for purposes of Empire development.

THE "BOOK OF MARTYRS."

Bunyan's Famous Copy Sold to Mr. J. P. Morgan.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Bunyan's copy of Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" has been sold to Mr. Pierpont Morgan for £2,000 sterling.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

At the proceedings of the International Wireless Telegraphy Conference yesterday, Great Britain and the Dominions, Italy and Japan accepted the principle that ships must accept messages from other ships, whatever system was used.

KELANTAN DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

An agreement has been concluded between the Government of Kelantan and the Duff Development Company under which all former agreements are cancelled, and £300,000 will be paid to the company.

The railway system will be now extended throughout Kelantan.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The matches between Yorkshire and the Australians, at Bradford, was drawn.

Sussex beat Gloucester at Bristol, by five wickets.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

In the match, Leicestershire vs. Worcestershire, finished yesterday, the first-named team led on the first innings.

AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

A special message from the *Statesman's* special Chinese correspondent at Kalimpong says that the native press from Shanghai reports that the fresh outbreaks in Eastern Tibet, known as Punshing or the border province, are directly caused by an excessive demand on the people to supply free transport for Lhassa-bound Chinese troops. At Shangchen the people rose in revolt. The Chinese district magistrate has fled and over forty Chinese colonists were murdered at Tehyung on the borders of Yunnan. The Chinese officer in charge was drowned by the Lamas.

An urgent appeal for more soldiers to nip the anti-Chinese propaganda in the bud has been sent.

The latest news from Lhassa says the Tibetan army is undergoing disintegration. Open civil strife and hooliganism prevail.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The *Statesman's* special correspondent at Kalimpong wires that an eye-witness from Lhasa confirms the reports of open civil strife between Tibetans there. He denies the rumour that the Chinese are making overtures for peace and says the Chinese force is 850 strong with plenty of ammunition, and 1,800 shells for field maximum guns.

Despatches from China state that a department for the administration of Mongolia and Tibet has been formed and Lamas from the two countries have been appointed as advisers on religious questions.

Seven resident Commissioners are to be appointed to Tibet as part of provincialisation scheme.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The plans for the Mediterranean port of the Baghdad Railway at Alexandretta have been approved. Work on the branch line to Toprakhale began at Alexandretta on Monday.

THE DOCK STRIKE.

Vote of Censure Moved against the Government.

MR. MCKENNA'S DEFENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

In the absence of Mr. Bonar Law, at the Albert Hall demonstration, Mr. Austen Chamberlain moved the vote of censure in the House of Commons this evening.

He acknowledged that the dissatisfied workman was entitled to strike but the satisfied workman had an equal right to work. Government were prepared to call out troops at Belfast when they wanted to protect the right of free speech; they were, at least, equally bound to protect the right to work. Mr. McKenna's attitude, in his statement of last Thursday, was so grave and novel, and fraught with such serious consequences to the industrial future, that the matter could not be left where it was. Mr. McKenna was arrogating to himself a dispensing and discriminating power having no basis in law or justice.

Mr. McKenna, replying, said there had been more labour protected during the present strike, without summoning soldiers, or breaking heads, than ever before. He denied that men wishing to work had been prevented from doing so. There were now 8,000 men working at the docks and there was no work for more so long as the lightermen were out. Employers at the docks were actually discharging men. With reference to his refusal to send police to Purfleet, Mr. McKenna said he only required the local authorities to show that the case was urgent, because the Metropolitan police were barely able to meet the demands of London. He suggested that they should obtain police from Birmingham, and this was done.

Mr. McKenna said his statement of Thursday was made under a misapprehension. It did not refer to the Purfleet case, but to the action of Houlder Brothers in filling the ship "Lady Jocelyn" with free labour and endeavouring to bring it to London. He adhered to the assertion that such action was provocative. If the ship had been allowed to enter, protection of the " blacklegs," so hated and loathed by strikers, would have necessitated the withdrawal of so many police from protecting convoys that work would have been almost completely stopped. There would have been bloodshed and complete sacrifice of public interest. The police ought not to be withdrawn from other duties to protect such men in such circumstances. In justification of his action, Mr. McKenna pointed to the result, that London, in the midst of a strike lasting for weeks, was still peaceful and without a rise in price of food or the use of exceptional means of protection.

The vote of censure was ultimately negatived by 337 votes to 260.

STRIKE NOT PROGRESSING.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The strike is making no progress.

At the vast majority of the ports conditions are normal while the Port of London is busier than hitherto. 111 ships are now unloading.

A ballot of sailors and firemen is proceeding, but the necessary two-thirds majority in favour of a strike is most probable.

LATER.

The Government is not taking action in the strike of the transport workers, but will leave the parties to fight out the matter.

There are no indications of a spread of the sympathetic strike, which is only effective in Bristol, Southampton and Swansea. Many men have already resumed in Manchester.

The strike committee, in a manifesto issued yesterday evening, say they would be prepared to end the dispute on honourable terms, but that the employers have forced the situation, imposing unnameable hardships on women and children.

The strikers are arranging for a march of women and children in the city on the 15th inst.

It is stated that subscriptions in response to the appeal of the strikers for funds to feed the women and children are extremely small.

FOOD SUPPLY PERIL.

In home papers received in Bombay by the French mail steamer yesterday, the position as regards the food supply on May 26th was described as follows :—

The danger to the maintenance of the food supply of London is the most serious aspect of the strike.

Yesterday it was reported that 206 vessels were held up in the Thames, with a tonnage of 837,795, and this was apart from the vast amount of stores already ashore which cannot be carted. In addition there are eighty-seven expected vessels.

One of the leading importers stated yesterday : There are scores of thousands of carcases in ships in the Thames which we cannot land. One boat has 30,000, and other boats will be arriving in a day or two.

Fruit, raw material required in all the important industries, and grain and flour are among the cargoes which will have to be released quickly if the public—not in London alone, but all over the country—is not to suffer serious inconvenience.

The markets were yesterday already affected. The price of flour was raised 1s. per sack, and at Mark Lane business was at a standstill. English beef was 8d. and 9d. per pound instead of 6 and half d. A week ago frozen meat advanced 1 and half d. per pound.

Supplies of poultry, which usually arrive in large quantities from the Continent towards the end of the week, have been stopped; while eggs, bacon, cheese, fruit and vegetables are all lying in ships waiting to be unloaded. Potatoes were fetching wholesale 70s. to 80s. a ton, an increase of 10s. to 20s. a ton on the previous week's prices.

Matters were quiet at Smithfield Market yesterday and the only indication of a strike was the increase in prices. The general tendency was to rise slightly, but it is believed that by Tuesday—the market will be closed to-morrow—the prices will go up 2d. a pound all round unless the prospects of a settlement of the strike are good.

Instead of cherries the brokers in Covent Garden were yesterday dealing in gooseberries. Cherries went up from 6s. to 7s. the half bushel, while gooseberries were cheaper. The English market gardeners were evidently determined not to let London starve if they could help it. They sent such holiday hampers as made Covent Garden look a land of plenty. It was an "All English" day, and for once the French produce did not seem to be greatly missed.

"The strike will ruin the French cherry season," said a leading merchant, "for brokers have warned the growers not to send any more fruit to London until further notice. There will be no French strawberries or vegetables either for a few days; but the foreign supplies are not quite so necessary now as at some periods of the year, and prices at present are normal." Casual labour was plentiful, and firms declared that they had no difficulty.

Quantities of fruit intended for Covent Garden are held up in the Docks, where many tons of cherries are rotting. Two ships with 140,000 cases of apples divided between them received orders yesterday to proceed to Liverpool, but whether it will be possible to unload them there seems doubtful.

WHAT THE STRIKERS DEMAND.

The strike leaders have now (May 28th) formulated their demands, and before the men will be allowed

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.

to return to work the following concessions, they say must be made :—

That the existing agreement between the Port of London Authority, wharfingers, granary-keepers, and shipowners and the National Transport Workers' Federation be so amended that the following conditions shall apply generally on the Thames and Medway :—

That the day rate of pay for dockers, lightermen, stevedores, and all ship workers be raised from the present rate to a uniform rate of 10d. per hour. Overtime rate to be 1s. 2d. per hour.

Day conditions of working to be from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., instead of from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Overtime rates to commence at 5 p.m. and to run on until 7 a.m.

Double time for all work done on Sundays and on statutory holidays.

All mealtimes to be paid for at ordinary rates, and double time to be paid for work which has to be done during mealtime.

No man after being called on to be paid off with less than four hours day or night. All men working after twelve midnight to receive a full night's work.

Times of call of all employers to be four in number at the following hours—viz., 6-45 a. m., 7-55 a.m., 12.45 p. m. and 5-45 p. m. For perishable cargoes call be given at any time during the day after due notice has been given at the previous time of call.

All transport workers to be taken on outside the docks.

Full recognition by the employers of the Transport Workers' Federation and the Federation card.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

KARACHI TRADE.

95,000 Tons Delivered in Seven Days.

N. W. R'S FINE SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 13.

There has been rather more enquiry during the week and rates have steadied. Eight charters are reported, one of which is for June loading and seven for July. Money continues in strong demand and business prospects are bright. The demand from up-country for cotton goods continues strangely poor.

During the week ending the 8th instant 62,4589 tons of wheat, 26,289 tons of grain and seeds, 6,654 tons of miscellaneous goods were brought into Karachi by railway from up-country.

THE WAGON SHORTAGE.

Opinions of Anglo-Indian Papers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

Commenting on Lord Crewe's reply to the deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce regarding the shortage of wagons on Indian railways, the *Statesman* says :—

"We have no sanguine expectation of any radical improvement being achieved by Lord Crewe. In fact, he discouraged any idea of being able to produce very large sums at short notice, favouring an independent investigation."

The paper adds, " If the experts on the spot have failed to avert the deplorable congestion from which the Indian railway system is suffering, there appears to be no ground for anticipating that their endeavours to suggest remedies for their own inefficiency will be of much value."

The *Englishman* says :—"Lord Crewe was unable, he said, to give any very definite or sanguine reply regarding the prospect of being able to produce at short notice very large sums for the purpose of railway extension and railway improvement. Then, how in the name of commonsense, is it possible for him to provide, practically at a day's notice, the money required for the building of a new capital ? The truth is, that this new capital is to be built out of moneys that should go to the railways and if the Delhi scheme is persisted in, in spite of the ominous fiasco that has marked its commencement, the railways of India, and with them the commerce of India, will suffer in order to gratify a whim."

Referring to Lord Crewe's statement, in reply to the London Chamber's representation that there had been unusual congestions at several ports, the *Empire* says that this statement, so far as it concerns shipments of coal in Calcutta, is not borne out by facts. So far from there being any difficulty at Calcutta as regards facilities for the shipment of coal, the accommodation provided for it is ahead of requirements.

BENGAL STATE BALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

The State ball at Darjeeling, to-night, was a brilliant success. It was attended by over 400 guests including Sir Charles Bayley, Lieut.-Governor of Behar and Orissa.

The guests were received by Lord and Lady Carmichael, and decorations which were specially designed by Lord Carmichael were quite unique.

LATE MRS. TILAK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The nationalists of Calcutta held a public meeting last evening at College Square to condole on the death of Mrs. B. G. Tilak. The meeting was largely attended by Bengalees, Mahrattas, Punjabis and Madrassis. A fund was opened and subscriptions raised in aid of Mr. Tilak's paper, the *Kesari*.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

A Press communique states :—The Government of India have awarded the two State scholarships, available in 1912, for the scientific study of Arabic and Sanskrit in Europe to Munshi Abdussattar Siddiqe (United Provinces) and Pandit Tara Chand (Punjab) respectively.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

ALLEGED MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The Gurkha alleged to have been stabbed by Sergeant Petit, of the E. I. Ry. Police at Asansol, is dead and it is reported that a charge of murder has been preferred against Petit.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Programme of the Autumn Session.

NO CONTENTIOUS BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council will be a brief one and will not run into more than three meetings. This, however, will depend upon the business, but it is understood that no contentious bills will be taken up. The programme for the session is not yet ready and the Hon. Mr. Vincent, Secretary, is now in communication with other departments to complete the programme.

Among pending bills the Protection of the Wild Birds Bill will be further advanced and possibly be passed. The Wakf Bill may be referred to a Select Committee, but this will rest with the Hon. Mr. Jinnah. The General Delegation Bill will be formally withdrawn, and the Indian Companies Bill will remain in circulation till the autumn and be referred to a Select Committee early in the winter session.

Among the new measures likely to be introduced include a small Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, a Bill to amend the Extradition Act, a Bill relating to Divorce among native christians converts and the Automobile Bill. The Bill to amend the Administrator-General's Act and the Bill to amend the Official Trustees Act will probably be ready for introduction.

It is yet unsettled whether any resolution will be allowed to be moved during the autumn session, but there is still pending the Hon. Pandit Malaya's resolution on the Council Regulations. It is, however settled that no contentious matter of any kind will be taken up at Simla in September.

THE WEATHER.

Monsoon Rains Burst in Bombay.

A WELCOME CHANGE.

There is little doubt that the monsoon has now reached us although yesterday the pessimists pointed to the slight fall of Wednesday as a reason for expecting little. As the day advanced, however, the conditions more and more indicated that the rains had come, and after dinner the fall increased in intensity, and continued with slight breaks until an early hour this morning.

With the rain came a grateful and inspiring relief in the temperature.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The monsoon has given fairly heavy general rain on the West Coast and is now affecting Bombay. A few falls also occurred in the Deccan off the Konkan where the weather was probably very rough. There has been no further rain from local disturbance in the extreme north. In North-East India the rainfall recommenced, having been fairly general in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and local in Bengal. In Lower Burma the rainfall has been nearly general except in the North.

The principal amounts are—Victoria Point, two inches; Mergui, an inch and a half; Tavoy, three inches ; Moulmein, one inch ; Diamond Island, six inches;Hazaribagh, an inch and a half; Cawnpore and Bhuj, each three-quarters of an inch : Chanda and Ratnagiri, each two inches ; Goa and Mormugao, each four inches ; Karwar, Calicut and Cochin, an inch and a half, and Trivandrum, one inch.

The temperature is low in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province and high in central parts of the country.

Forecast.—Slight northward extension of the monsoon on the West Coast, elsewhere no large change.

CONDITIONS IN POONA.

POONA, JUNE 13.

Another sultry day, yesterday, was followed by more rain in the evening. The sky remains overcast this morning, monsoon conditions being partly established.

KARACHI, JUNE 11.

After two days of oppressive heat the atmosphere was cleared yesterday evening by a couple of duststorms. The temperature is still slightly above normal.

CYCLONE IN BHOWNAGAR.

BHOWNAGAR, JUNE 12.

An up fast passenger train, leaving Porbandar at 10-40 a.m. and running through connecting with trains for Bombay and Delhi, was caught in a terrible cyclone yesterday evening, after leaving Khakharia station. Some bogie third class carriages were capsized, but, fortunately, no life was lost.

The vehicles and permanent way were much damaged.

The Traffic Superintendent and Manager went to the scene of the accident with a relief train to tranship passengers. The block necessitates transhipment until the road is cleared.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—" Area squally. Weather slightly more developed and now off Ratnagiri, still moving north wards."

LATER.

"Storm signal. Steamer from Durban arriving Bombay noon to-day experienced hurricane winds off Ratnagiri for four hours yesterday."

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Wardha," Captain P. W. Raddock, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Moulmein reports having experienced moderate monsoon South of Cochin, and fine to the northward with heavy rain squalls.

The steamer "Abana" Captain R. Routledge, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from New Port, met with moderate to strong Westerly wind in the Arabian Sea.

KEMP & CO., LD.

CUMBALLA HILL, June 13.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg Total. 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ..	0·24	0·39	3·22	4·86

W. I. ARMY BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered rainfall at the Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory from 8 a. m. of the 12th to 8 a. m. of the 13th instant.—56 cents.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Pleader's Wanton and Offensive Misbehaviour.

AT the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton delivered judgment in the inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai, a pleader of the Surat courts.

The judgment of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Heaton who said :—

This is a case in which Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai, a pleader of the Surat courts, is charged with misbehaviour and neglect of duty within the meaning of those terms as used in section 56 of the Regulation 2 of 1827.

A good deal of argument in the case has been based on the supposed analogy of pleaders and barristers, and the supposed resemblance between general retainers in the case of barristers and the retainer described in the second clause of section 50 of that Regulation. It seems to me that the analogy is false, and the resemblance unreal. By the custom of the mofussil, a pleader employed by a party to a proceeding before a court is bound faithfully and exclusively to serve that party throughout the whole proceeding. This practice is based on and, I think, implied in the words of section 50, clause 3 and section 53, clause 3 of that Regulation. The pleader in the mofussil is not merely an advocate ; he is the confidential legal adviser of his client, and does for him those things which in the Presidency towns are often done by solicitors. For legal advice and for the prosecution of legal proceedings in all their stages, the client depends on the pleader. This dependence makes the position of the pleader peculiarly onerous and binds him to give exclusive attention to the interests of the client throughout the proceedings in which he is engaged.

The proceeding we are concerned with here is one relating to the winding up of a company under the Indian Companies Act, a more complicated affair than the simple matters in which pleaders were for the most part employed in 1827, when the Regulation relating to them was framed ; but the principle is the same : exclusive devotion to the interests of the client throughout the proceedings ; no doubt it is possible in winding up proceedings for a single pleader to represent several independent creditors of a company, whose interests are not identical; clearly, however, a pleader must not represent two different creditors whose interests are known to conflict. It is said that Mr. Bhagubhai allowed himself to represent two creditors, whose interests were known to conflict.

His Lordship here stated the facts relating to the charge and held that Mr. Bhagubhai's failure to refuse the vakalatnama was a neglect of duty, but his lordship did not think it necessary in this matter to do more than point this out. The circumstances did not require a punishment.

WANTON AND OFFENSIVE.

"The next matter," his Lordship said, "is more flagrant. The District Judge called on Mr. Bhagubhai to explain his unprofessional conduct in accepting a vakalatnama from the Bhaidass' group. Mr. Bhagubhai sent a written reply on the 4th of January, 1911. On the 25th of January, he sent a further application in the matter to the District Judge in which he stated that he believed the proceedings to have been initiated by the District Judge " suo motu" from motives described in the application, but which I need not set out. These motives, as described, are scandalous and shocking. Similar motives were attributed to the Judge in subsequent applications made to him. In this Court we have not heard one single word of apology or regret from or on behalf of Mr. Bhagubhai. He still apparently believes that these scandalous allegations are true. If he is so misguided, so ready to attribute evil, where none need be surmised, he should at least have the decency to refrain from expressing these noxious beliefs in applications presented in the Court of the Judge, whom he insults. Conduct such as Mr. Bhagubhai's is not merely misbehaviour, it is misbehaviour of a peculiarly wanton and offensive kind. Various defences were made such as that we had no jurisdiction, that the pleader spoke as an accused person and had the license of such. He was a pleader and was writing to the Court as a pleader throughout ; so there is no substance in those defences.

Mr. Bhagubhai is ordered to deliver up his sanad to the Registrar of this Court to be endorsed. He should be informed that the sanad will not at present be returned to him and he will not be allowed to practise as a pleader. When he has satisfied this Court that he has made such public apology to the Court of the District Judge, Surat, and personally to the Judge whom he insulted, as the occasion requires, he may apply for the return of his sanad. This Court will then consider and deal with the application as it thinks fit. Costs on Mr. Bhagubhai."

MR. P. F. FISCHER'S APPEAL ADMITTED.

Before the Appeal Bench consisting of the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, Mr. Godinho, for Mr. P. F. Fischer, applied for the admission of his client's appeal from a decision of Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust in respect of two Barlock typewriters at the instance of Mr. S. M. Crabtree and Mr. Maneckji D. Bhathena under circumstances already reported, and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 201.

The appeal was based on the grounds that the evidence disclosed no offence; that the mere use of an article without intention on the part of the person using it to appropriate the article or to convert it to his own use was not such misappropriation or conversion as contemplated by law; that the judgment was one-sided and ignored the many probabilities in favour of the appellant; that the Magistrate failed to appreciate the documentary evidence and that he dealt with the case as if it were a civil action and that he contravened the well-known principle of law that the burden of proof was on the complainant.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

RAILWAY THEFT CASE.

The appeal of Alfred Sequiera, the accused in the railway thefts case, was admitted yesterday, at the Bombay High Court by the Appeal Bench consisting of the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor on the application of Mr. Godinho.

This prisoner, it will be remembered, was a co-accused with five others in a case before Mr. Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. They were charged by Inspector Stenson with the theft of brass piping, tubing, spanners, files and etc., property of the value of Rs. 988 and belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He was convicted of the offence and in view of the fact that he had committed this offence, not on the impulse of the moment, and that he had abused the position of trust he was placed in, he was sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 with the option of two months' more.

CLAIM FOR FORFEITURE.

On the original side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the suit brought by the Bhowani Mills against Bejnath Nimani to recover Rs. 1,125 and for forfeiture of shares.

The facts of this case have already appeared in these columns.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs as prayed with costs.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.

The Appeal Bench also granted a rule for revision of an order made by the Presidency Magistrate under section 394 of the Municipal Act against Rustomji Bomanji for keeping carts for hire, as there is a question of law involved therein.

MURDER APPEAL DISMISSED.

The Bombay Appeal Court, yesterday disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge of Thana, who convicted Rajya Navashirga Jadhav of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused, it appeared, murdered one Pandya as he alleged that the latter had outraged the modesty of his younger wife and against her will.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

VAHUJI MAHARAJ'S CLAIM.

Before Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Setalwad for the plaintiff, in the suit of Chandra Prabhavati, Vahuji Maharaj against Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj, settled in Court on Monday last, applied for an order giving his client a charge on the property of the defendant for the maintenance of Rs. 1,000 per month allowed to her in that suit.

Mr. Setalwad said that under the former decree, under which the plaintiff got only Rs. 500 a month a charge was given on a Calcutta property of the defendant. He now applied for this order because it might turn out that the charge on the Calcutta property was insufficient to meet the plaintiff's maintenance allowance.

Mr. Bahadurji, for the defendant, opposed and said that the plaintiff would be able to attach the defendant's property in case her maintenance was not paid.

His Lordship referred the matter to the Commissioner to ascertain and report whether the charge on the Calcutta property was sufficient and, if not, what other property could conveniently be charged.

During the arguments in this matter, Mr. Bahadurji incidentally informed the Court that the defendant had written to his attorneys that he had not authorised any settlement to be made.

Mr. Setalwad remarked that the constituted attorney of the defendant was in Court and had consented.

His Lordship observed that that was a matter between the defendant and his attorneys.

APPLICATION FOR RECEIVER.

In the suit of Hazar Abdulla Dharamsey against Yusuf Abdulla Dharamsey and others an application was made on behalf of the plaintiff before Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the estate left by the late Mr. Abdulla Dharamsey, solicitor, and valued at about six lakhs.

The application was opposed by the first defendant, but it was supported by the second.

It was stated to the Court that the estate was in the possession of the first defendant, who had not paid maintenance allowance to his mother, the second defendant, since December last, and had not rendered accounts, as he ought to do in a partition suit though he had taken out probate in 1897.

After hearing the parties, his lordship appointed Mr. B. Lang as receiver of the estate.

SMALL CAUSE COURT SUIT STAYED.

Before Mr. Justice Davar yesterday, Mr. Kanga, for the plaintiff in the suit of Ratanji Jamshedji Subedar against Bejonji Mancherji Choksey, applied for an order against the defendant restraining the latter from proceeding with his suit in the Small Causes Court against the plaintiff.

Mr. Jayakar opposed the application on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Kanga said that the case of the plaintiff, who was a broker, was that the detendant wanted to purchase a house at Khetwadi for Rs. 15,000 and he, the plaintiff, brought about the sale for Rs. 14,000. The defendant at that time promised to pay the plaintiff Rs. 1,500 plus his brokerage from the vendor as well as the purchaser. Subsequently, however, the plaintiff was asked by the defendant to give up his brokerage from the defendant. The purchase was brought about in October 1910 and on 1st November the plaintiff was paid Rs. 200 by the defendant on account, as the latter said that the sale had not been completed as there was a dispute about title deeds. The defendant then asked for a pro-note for the Rs. 200, and the plaintiff passed a note. The defendant's story, counsel said, was quite contrary to this. He said that he had nothing to do with the transaction and that the house was purchased by his brother. He further stated that as the plaintiff was in need of money, he advanced him Rs. 200 on a pro-note. On that note, counsel said the defendant had filed his suit in the Small Causes Court and he now applied for a stay as the same evidence would have to be gone into in both the suits and it would be more convenient to have the question decided by the High Court, as the other Court's judgment would not bind his client.

Mr. Jayakar said that he relied on section 10 of the Civil Procedure Code as his client's suit was prior in date. He added that the plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 1,300 only and that could have been filed in the Small Causes Court and could have been heard together with his suit there.

Mr. Kanga relied on recent decisions of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts.

His lordship made the order prayed for.

A SHIPMASTER'S CLAIM.

Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, disposed of the suit brought by Captain William Middleton Brewis against A. M. Jeewanji and another to recover wages due to him and three months' salary for wrongful dismissal.

The Acting Advocate-General and Mr. Robertson appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants were represented by Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar.

The plaintiff's case was that he was a master mariner and engaged by the defendants on a monthly salary of Rs. 365 as master of the s. s. "Nawab." He joined the service on the 6th of January last and was paid Rs. 182-8 as an advance on account of his salary up to the 15th of January. The s. s. "Nawab" left Bombay on the 8th of January on a voyage to Jeddah and returned on the 16th of February. On the 27th of February, he received a letter stating that his services were no longer required. He submitted that he was wrongfully dismissed and that the defendants were not justified in dismissing him without due notice. He therefore claimed Rs. 523 for wages due from the 16th of January to the 27th of February and a balance of Rs. 60-11 due to him, together with a sum of Rs. 1,095 as three months' wages for wrongful dismissal.

The defendants' contention was that they were entitled to dismiss the plaintiff without notice for the plaintiff's refusal to obey the lawful orders of the defendants and for his misconduct. They stated that they were willing to pay Rs. 484-9, a sum that was due to the plaintiff, but they claimed a set off for that amount on their counter-claim of Rs. 2,783 being the price of 134 tons of coal which, they said, the plaintiff mis-appropriated and Rs. 120, being the fine paid by them on account of the plaintiff carrying twelve more passengers than the ship's certificate permitted.

After the case for both parties was stated to the Court, Mr. Setalwad said his client would pay Rs. 523 as wages due, and the balance of Rs. 60 and all costs. He would also withdraw the counter-claim.

Mr. Jardine asked for at least a month's salary in lieu of notice.

Mr. Setalwad said his client would not pay that as the evidence already recorded " de bene esse " established from his point of view that the dismissal was justified.

His Lordship sent for Mr. A. M. Jeewanji and ultimately a decree was passed by consent for the plaintiff for Rs. 948 with all costs.

The counter-claim was withdrawn.

POLICE COURTS.

A VAKIL'S ESCAPADE.

Wrongful Confinement Alleged Against an Inspector.

THE JUDGMENT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a matter which has awakened consider-able interest among pleaders practising in Bombay, and the members of the local police force. In this case Inspector E. A. Fern, of the Khetwadi station, and native constable No. 1041, were to show cause why they should not answer to a process charging them with insult and wrongful confinement at the instance of Mr. V. D. Kamat, a vakil of the High Court, who resides at Girgaum Back Road.

His Worship dismissed the complaint.

In the course of the judgment it was stated that the complainant was arrested on the night of the third instant. He had a row with some Eurasian boys at the London Hotel and having been hustled by them went as a complainant to P. C. 1041 D and asked him to accompany him to the Hotel and get the names of his assailants. The sepoy, however, asked him to go with him to his superior officer, Inspector Fern, and thereupon Mr. Kamat taunted him by saying " Go and wear bangles", meaning to imply that because the assailants were Eurasians the police sepoy acted in a cowardly way and did not wish to face the risk of arresting those men. In my opinson Mr. Kamat was not justified in making such a remark.

After this he was put in a gharry and driven to Inspector Fern's bungalow. Mr. Kamat says that he wanted to stop the gharry on the road to call his friend and ask him to go with him to the chowkey, but the police sepoy would not allow the gharry to be stopped, nor allow him to get down and talk to this man, and took him to the sahib's bungalow as a prisoner. On this point, however, he is not corroborated.

GUILTY OF DRUNKENNESS.

Then, when Mr. Fern saw Mr. Kamat he found him very much the worse for liquor and, in consequence, locked him up ; and on the following day he was placed before honorary magistrates on a charge of drunk and disorderly behaviour. Then Mr. Kamat pleaded "guilty" to the charge and was thereafter warned and discharged. It is said that Mr. Kamat offered to give bail, but no bail was allowed, but Inspector Fern denies that any bail was offered, and Mr. DeSouza, who appeared for Mr. Kamat in the court of the honorary presidency magistrates, corroborated Mr. Fern and said that when he asked the Inspector in the presence of Mr. Kamat why no bail was taken, that officer said none was offered and Mr. Kamat did not contradict him (Mr. Fern). The fact that early that morning Mr. Kamat was bailed out shows that there was no desire to keep him in custody any longer than was necessary.

LOCKED UP FOR HIS OWN GOOD.

Now with regard to the allegations made against Mr. Fern that he illegally arrested Mr. Kamat and wrongfully confined him, the evidence of police ramosi 747, who saw him at the hotel, and of P. C. 1,994 D whom Mr. Kamat saw first after he left the London Hotel, clearly proves that he was very drunk and disorderly on the night, and the evidence is partly corroborated by Mr. De Souza, a very independent and reliable witness, who states that even in the morning Mr. Kamat smelt terribly of liquor showing that he must have had many drinks the previous night. Mr. Fern says that he locked up Mr. Kamat for his own good as he was very rowdy and obstreperous, and if he did so he had the law on his side and it cannot be said that he acted illegally, either in arresting him or keeping him in the lock-up.

I am really sorry that such a case should have been brought to this Court by a person of Mr. Kamat's position for the only result of this enquiry is that he has done no good to himself and has simply brought into greater prominence his conduct on the night in question.

The only witness called by Mr. Kamat to support his case is his clerk, and that man, being his relation and dependent, cannot be believed. He, too, however, does not say that any bail was offered to Mr. Fern and refused. He states, on the contrary, that after his master was locked up he went to Mrs. Kamat and then came back and spoke to the sepoy and others on duty to admit his master on bail, and he was told that as the sahib was asleep nothing could be done.

With regard to the charge of wrongful arrest against the second respondent also there is no evidence except Mr. Kamat's own statement that he would not let him get down on the road and talk to his friend. But on the night in question he was not in a position to remember everything that transpired and I am not therefore prepared to act on his uncorroborated testimony. I order the complaint to be dismissed.

PRIVILEGE OF THE PRESS.

Can the Court Dictate to Reporters?

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Sitalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Khan Sahib Ebrahim Hafiz, an estate holder in Guzerat, appeared to answer the charge of defamation preferred against him by Haji Mahomed Azmatulla Khan, a retired army officer, also an estate holder and neighbour of the accused.

The complaint was that in a correspondence, which followed a dispute between the parties, the accused had called the complainant a " budmash," and further alleged that his being so was known to the police.

The defence was justification.

The Magistrate said that in that case good faith must be proved. The court further suggested that the charge was a compoundable one, and if proper amends were made a settlement could be arrived at.

Mr. Godinho, pleader for the defence, was willing to accept the suggestion from the Bench, but hesitated to mention the terms of the compromise as he saw reporters sitting in the court. He asked his Worship to tell the Press representatives not to make the terms public.

The Magistrate replied that the court had no jurisdiction to ask the Press to withold anything that transpired in open court.

The case was adjourned.

THE JASDAN LITIGATION.

Charge Framed against Minahan.

MR. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Kumar Munsur Khachar of Jasdan charged E. H. Minahan, described as a private detective, with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 7,000 entrusted to him by the Kumar.

Mr. Godinho, who was engaged as a pleader by the complainant in the prosecutions launched by him against Readymoney, the auctioneer, and Saraya, the managing director of the Specie Bank of India, was examined on behalf of the Kumar. He deposed that he was engaged on the understanding that he should be paid Rs. 250, to study the case and appear in the notice matter, and if the notice was converted into a summons he was to be paid Rs. 500 more. He did not think the prince was then " flush of cash," but he believed he had enough money to carry out the prosecutions. Witness had refused to undertake any further responsibility and told the prince that he must pay him Rs. 400, the balance of his fees and must have enough money to proceed further. He knew the accused was in possession of Rs. 7,000 belonging to the complainant. A cheque for Rs. 1,750 was given to him by the accused. The latter was a friend of the witness's. From the amount of the cheque witness had deducted the balance of his fees, and about Rs. 150 for expenses and returned the balance to the accused.

Cross-examined by the accused's pleader witness said he attended nearly twenty hearings for the complainant in the case against Readymoney.

The Magistrate then framed charges against the accused in respect of two items : viz for Rs. 750 and Rs. 68.

The case was adjourned.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLAR.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, Inspector DeBurgh charged Hira Ramji (25), a Hindu, who described himself as "one without any employment," with house-breaking and theft. On the night of the 12th of June he committed housebreaking with a view to commit theft. It was stated that the accused was seen opening the door of a house at Nagdevi Street. He was arrested with a nail in his hand, with which he was opening the door.

He plead " guilty " and, as he was an old offender, his Worship sentenced him to nine months rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST "SADOOS."

Another "Sadoo," named Luxumon Sadoo (45) was sentenced to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment for committing theft on Wednesday of a brass "tope" Inspector Sargon charged him yesterday with the offence before Mr. Dastur at Mazagaon,

ALLEGED COTTON FRAUD.

Laxman Mahadoo (55), a Hindu cart-driver, was placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate by Inspector G. W. Horne, charged with alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of six bales of cotton cloth valued at Rs. 1,500 belonging to one Dunjisha Dadabhai, a resident of Supari-baug Road. He was arrested on the 6th instant and the police prayed for a remand till yesterday as some more persons implicated were to be arested. Further time was asked for the same reason and the Magistrate further remanded the case till the 18th.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The Amenities of the Council Chamber.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the president, occupying the chair.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that the memoranda from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the meeting of the trustees held on April 16 and 23 and May 7.

Mr. Shapurji S. Mistry remarked that the excerpts contained a separate minute from a trustee, a representative of the Corporation which pointed out that the course adopted by the trustees in regard to the appointment of Mr. Delves, their deputy land manager, on a new post and with a higher salary was a violation of principle.

Dr. Sukhia rose. He said he had sent in a notice of motion on the subject in time and according to the requirements of the Municipal Act, but that he was surprised to find it omitted from the agenda. The action of the secretary was high handed and arbitrary and he wanted to know if it was the result of some "wire pulling." He was the more sorry as the incident had taken place in the regime of such a good president, the Hon. Mr. Monmohandas. He hoped the president would take serious notice of such conduct of the secretary.

Mr. J. A. Wadia : What Secretary ?

Dr. Sukhia ; the Municipal Secretary. It was his duty to publish the notice in the usual course.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna protested against the language used by Dr. Sukhia.

The president ruled Dr. Sukhia out of order.

Dr. Sukhia said he referred to a notice given by him in connection with the matter now before the meeting.

The President : You are out of order because your language is unparliamentary.

Dr. Sukhia : Show me one word in my speech that is unparliamentary.

The President : You have used the word "wire-pulling," also, you are speaking upon a subject which is not before the meeting. Your notice of motion is the 32nd item on the agenda, and you can speak on it when that item is reached for consideration.

The item 32 on the agenda was the following motion of which Dr. Sukhia gave previous notice :

"That the representatives of the Corporation on the Improvement Trust be requested to state the course of action followed by them in regard to the proposals of the chairman to increase the salary of Mr. Delves, deputy land manager."

Dr. Sukhia wished to point out that the notice pertained to the subject under discussion.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula pointed out that Dr. Sukhia could not introduce any item which was not on all fours with the subject-matter of the proposition before the meeting.

The President : I have already given my ruling that Dr. Sukhia is out of order.

Dr. Sukhia persisted in referring to the incident of his notice of motion.

Dr. Sukhia later said he did not want to move anything but simply wanted to say that he had written a letter.

The President : Dr. Sukhia, I have so often told you you must not and cannot go on in this fashion. You cannot discuss your letter at this juncture.

Dr. Sukhia: Then I would ask you as President. Tell me, what has been done with regard to my notice of motion, which has been kept back. I don't mind whichever way you decide. A notice of motion was given in time, according to the provisions of the Act. It has been kept back in a most arbitrary manner. I now ask was the secretary right in keeping it back?

The President : Dr. Sukhia, Dr. Sukhia, I have already ruled before that this is not before us.

Dr. Sukhia : Give your ruling on the point I have raised.

The President : I have already decided the point of order. You must speak only on the resolution or set down.

Dr. Sukhia : I move an amendment, that the action of the Secretary was arbitrary and high-handed—is

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna : The action of the secretary is not before us.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir suggested that Dr. Sukhia should be allowed to move the amendment and then it might be ruled " ultra vires."

Ultimately Dr. Sukhia moved, as an amendment that in the opinion of the Corporation it was objectionable to make an appointment in the manner in which the appointment of Mr. Delves was made.

Mr. Baptista supported the amendment.

On a division Dr. Sukhia, Mr. Suraffalli Mamuji, Mr. Baptista and Mr. Mistry voted in favour of the amendment which was defeated by a very large majority.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the Corporation accorded sanction to Mr. Midgely Taylor being consulted on the question of the provisions of at the Worli storm water outfall and the diversion of the storm water channel from Love Grove into low-level channel. The fee would be, the commissioner said, 350 guineas.

Dr. Sukhia was again ruled out of order when he moved a proposition that he moved at the Standing Committee the previous day and the president ruled it out of order. He asked permission to alter the proposition and the Corporation only passed the following portion of it:

That the letters from Messr. Showram N. Rege, and K. E. Enti be forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following general summary of crop and season reports in the Bombay Presidency is published:—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha, Kolhapur and Savantvadi. Preparation of lands for cultivation of kharif crops is generally in progress. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Sind, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, Kathiawar and Palanpur; it is deficient in parts of Kaira, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Cutch. Drinking water and water for irrigation are insufficient in many places in the Presidency proper. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in Ratnagiri and Kanara and have fallen in Hyderabad. During the last four weeks there has been a rise in prices in most districts. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 30 to 59 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 32 to 58 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 35 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 39 to 55 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 48 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering is noticed. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 and of maize 8 to 9 1-2 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 8th June were 40,704 in the Panch Mahals and 6,082 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, in Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar were 57,615. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Jath, the numbers on test works were 7,189 and on gratuitous relief 5,437.

DEPARTURES.

Per s s. " City of Athens," June 15.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Athens", Commander Wm. Kraut, will sail from Prince's Dock to-morrow with the following passengers. The medical inspection of passengers will take place at Princes' Dock Shed No. A at 9 a. m. sharp the same day whereafter passengers must proceed on board immediately and no further communication with the shore will be allowed.

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Phelps, Mr. T. J.

Shanks, Mr. A. D,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Arnold, Mr. H. N.

Arnold, Mrs.

Arnold, Miss.

Arnold, Mr. (junior)

Chapline, Mr. E.

Hale, Miss.

Mulrooney, Mr.

Thomas Mr. G. N.

Williams. Mrs. and 2 children.

NEW BOOKS.

KINGFISHER BLUE, by Halliwell Sutcliffe. (Smith Elder.)

Came the Whisper, came the Vision, came the Power with the Need.

Till the Soul that is not man's soul was lent us to lead.

Rarely, very rarely, the critic is confronted with something before which all criticism is futile. Its charm, like the charm of Botticelli's pictures, is undeniable. You feel it or you do not, according to your temperament ; but not criticism can explain it. A poet or an artist in words might succeed in conveying some of his own feeling about it ; but its charm defies analysis. "Kingfisher Blue" is just such a book. The bare outline of the story is easily given. Of two men, both healthy specimens of the average Briton, devoted to field sports and destitute apparently of any vestiges of imagination, life-long friends and neighbours, one takes to himself a wife. The other in his heart regards the new-comer as a supplanter : but he loyally accepts the situation. The stages by which dislike passes into esteem, and esteem into love, are so gradual that even the chief actors fail to realise what has happened. Face to face with the truth, they bear themselves as brave men and women should. No maudlin sentiment or self-pity tempts them into heroics; there is no dramatic conflict between love and duty ; because duty is with them a matter of course. So far there is nothing remarkable about the story, which has been the theme of half the books that ever were written. What has Mr. Sutcliffe made of it ? He has given us lyric of singular beauty into which he has woven the old ideals of service, duty, discipline, and knightly faith, the spell which binds men to the land, the tradition which sees in landed wealth a trust to be employed for the benefit of those who live by the land and one conviction that beneath all changes of form, the ties which bind us to the past are stronger than the material accidents which loom so large in the eyes of your 20th century Radical.

A SEMI-DETACHED MARRIAGE, by Margaret Legge (Rivers)—This is a pathetic comedy, which might easily have become a tragedy, of a young maid married to an older man. She left him, but got back again, though a wide compass first was fetched. It has some knowledgeable reflections, too, upon the mistakes of brother man and sister woman, and a few candid sketches of the ways of feminine clubs and their patter. The levanting wife is dealt with possibly a little too tenderly, and every excuse for her is set forth in full, but children chased into matrimony by worldly parents do not usually behave half so well as Janet. It is good to know that she returned to her duty after all.

An original and fascinating volume is "Cheiro's Memoirs," written by that strange man who as a mere youth some twenty years ago now practised in London, New York, and elsewhere as a palmist and became literally world-famous, consulted by all the great ones of the earth, from King Edward VII. downwards, and also by countless poor folk, for whose benefit he was always ready to exert his weird powers "without money and without price." "Cheiro" —the pseudonym by which he still chooses to be known in public—began his career as a Society palmist almost fortuitously, under pressure of dire necessity, and he abandoned the role at the earliest possible moment, to continue in private his life work, the study of the higher occultism, of which the branch in which he excels, cheiromancy, the science of the hand, is but one of many facets. The greater part of this present book consists of extremely interesting personal reminiscences of his intercourse with many famous people during the few years of his public career, chief among them King Edward, with whom as Prince of Wales, he had the honour of two interviews. At the first in 1891, he was for some time in ignorance of the identity of his illustrious consultant, as he only saw his hands thurst through a pair of curtains for him to "read" till the curtains insecurely pinned, accidentally slipped, and to his great astonishment, he found himself face to face with the Prince of Wales. "I must have looked frightened out of my wits," writes Cheiro, for in the kindliest possible way he said, You have no need to be nervous, you have done splendidly. Go on with this curious system of numbers you have got; forget who I am, and be just as much at your ease as you were before. Thereupon together they quietly wroked out the system of occult numbers he had been expounding, with a result that subsequent events proved to have been astonishingly accurate. There are illuminative glimpses also of Mr Gladstone, Charles Stewart Parnel, H. M. Stanley, Lord Russell of Killowen, Professor Max Muller, Mr. W. T. Stead, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mark Twain, and Sarah Bernhardt while many of the episodes and life stories in little that are recorded incidentally are more romantic and enthralling than any fiction. A beautiful spirit animates the book which is written in a most straightforward style equally simple, sincere and sympathetic and is illustrated with excellent signed portraits of many of the famous folk alluded to with photographs of their hands showing the characteristic lines of temperament and destiny.

CRENLAND CASTLE, by Morice Gerard (Hodder and Stoughton)—This is a romance of love and villainy, full of more or less exciting happenings, and with the scene for the most part picturesquely placed on the wild Cumberland coast, though the story opens with a really thrilling account of a skirmish with Pathans on the North-West Frontier of India, in which the heroine's father, Colonel Lulule, was mortally wounded. Before his death Lulule commended his young daughter and son—the boy an imbecile through an accident in infancy, the girl a lovely and spirited young creature—to the care of his friend. Alan Horford, a thoroughly good fellow, who, having just inherited a peerage and a fortune, was on the point of returning to England. Even before he leaves India Horford discovers that Violet Lulule is involved in many difficulties and dangers, chiefly through the machinations of an unscrupulous scoundrel who is in love with her; therefore he decides to investigate matters incognito, and, under an assumed name, takes up his residence in a quaint old house near Crenland Castle, the home of the forlorn young Lulule. There seems no particular necessity for this secrecy until the end, when Alan's true identity is disclosed, to the surprise of the reader as well as of the principal persons in the story—quite a good one of its kind.

GRIM JUSTICE, by Rita (Nash).—Mrs. Desmond Humphreys does not disappoint her readers. They expect strong situations, verve, a salutary moral, and a comfortable ending. This book appeals to the heart. Gideon Midhurst was an embryo Nonconformist divine. He loved a Wessex country girl. By moonlight, within a ruined chapel, this glorious greenhorn Gideon read the marriage service over himself and his sweetheart. Then the theologian, sent to America on a pleasure trip, put one of his love-letters into an envelope intended for his stern father. That worthy compelled the poor girl to renounce her vows. She weds a brutal farmer and bears a son, the image of Gideon! The resultant complications are many and exciting. They include another murder and suicide in the West Country. That is the grim justice. Then peace returns, and we see Gideon likely to be rewarded with a girl far too good for him. Thrill on thrill, with much incidental pointing of obvious morals, the story goes its appointed way. It cannot fail, we think, to delight Mrs. Humphreys's large audience.

SCARLET AND BLUE : A Hunting Novel, by Charles Hewson. (Eveleigh Nash).—With some brilliant exceptions, the sporting novel is a bore to any but the sporting enthusiast. This is one of the exceptions. Stag-hunting, fox-hunting, beagling, otter-hunting, even cock-fighting incidents are all good, and all betoken that the author has in him that admixture of naturalist and hunter which distinguishes the born sportsman from the mere follower of hounds. A certain insistence on details of eating, drinking, clothes, masculine and feminine, and matrimonial irregularities ceases to be irritating when it is perceived to be the product of the same naturalist's observation applied to men and women. The human interest is so unexpectedly dramatic, that it would not be fair to hint at the denouement.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

URRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes anges in the rules and syllabus of the Vernacular nal Examination.

A frontier correspondent reports that a large mber of Bajour tribesmen have collected and that hting between them and the Nawab of Dir's forces expected.

The installation of the new officers of Lodge bbs, Bangalore, will take place at the Free- asons Hall, Primrose Road, on the 18th instant.

During the week ended June 11th no chests of ium were imported into Bombay from Indore. ere were no removals from the warehouse.

There will be three sittings of the Imperial gislative Council during the autumn session at mla. The opening meeting, as already announced, s been fixed for the 10th of September.

It is understood the design of badges for Indian le holders is under consideration and will very on be settled. They will then be struck at mints d distributed to all concerned as quickly as possible.

Mr. Lajpat Rai's proposal to combat tuberculosis Lahore has been unanimously adopted by the unicipality and sanction accorded for an expenture of about Rs. 3,000 per annum.

The Bankipore correspondent of the "Bengalee" ys that Bengalee settlers of Bihar, as a class, tend to hold back from joining the Bankipore ssion of the Congress as they say they were not irly treated by the Congress Reception Committee.

The Hindu University deputation have been enewing their activities in collecting subscriptions nd a good sum has been paid into the bank. The Maharajah of Darbhanga, who has been visiting Aligarh, will now go to Kashmir and Hon. Pundit Madan Mohun Malaviya will tour in the United Provinces.

J. Bergin, a European police sergeant attached to e Madras General Hospital, was prosecuted for ssaulting Captain P. A. G. Lorimer, I.M.S., the esident medical officer. As the accused was repored runk and to be assaulting his wife and children Captain Lorimer went to his quarters to bring away he children. Accused resenting this struck him his oot on the head causing a severe wound. The ccused was fined Rs. 100, in default to undergo wo months' rigorous imprisonment.

Messrs. Bhupendranath Basu and Surendranath anerjea have returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling fter placing before the Government their views on e reformation of the Council regulations. They ve also urged the alteration of the constitution the Calcutta Corporation with a view to allot a rger number of seats to Indians on the Corporation an at present. They intend to go to Simla when e recommendations of the local Governments and dministrations reach the Government of India.

The "Madras Mail" understands, that Mr. W. P. hillips, I. C. S., who is now on special duty in nnection with the enquiry into the allegations ainst Mr. J. M. Nallasawmy Pillay, District unsiff of Guntur, now under suspension, on comtion of his enquiry, will be deputed to investigate to the complaint in regard to the over-working of District Munsifs and to suggest, if necessary, measures for lightening their work. Mr. Phillips will our through the Presidency in connection with his question.

A Madras Brigade Order, dated the 14th May, notifies that Wellington and Poonamallee are in uture to be regarded as Sanitaria amongst so-called Military Stations in India, and Officers Commanding the above named places will be addressed as D. C. Wellington or Poonamallee Sanitarium, insad of as hitherto, "Depo." and "Convalescent epo." respectively. Poonamallee is no doubt proud of standing as she does next to Windsor, the healthiest station in the world!

The profits of the Burma Oil Co. for last year amounted to £773,993, out of which the Directors recommended that £336,717 be written off for depreciation, £80,000 allocated to fields reserve fund, and £15,000 to the insurance fund. They also propose dividend on the ordinary shares of 1s. per share, nd a bonus of 1s. per share both free of tax making 15 per cent for the year and leaving £32,211 to be arried forward. By the above allocations the field reserve and insurance funds are increased to £490,000 and £180,000, respectively. The previous ear the profits amounted to £910,467 and the ividend and bonus amounted to 20 per cent.

In their Annual Report the Directors of the itish India Steam Navigation Company recommend dividends at 5 per cent. on the Preference stock, and 7 1-2 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the year ended the 31st December, 1911. It is also stated that the sale of ten old steamers and the disposal of some property which the Company was obliged to part with under the Land Acquisition Act at prices in excess of the value at which they stood in the Company's books, together with the result of the year's operations and freedom from serious accident, have enabled the Directors after providing for depreciation, to add £500,000 to the reserve and insurance funds, making them up to £1,152,735.

Mrs. Harriet Tucker, widow of Captain Charlton Tucker, of the Indian Army, died on the 20th April t a very advanced age. She was at Benares when he Indian Mutiny broke out in 1857, and she emained there with her brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Carr Tucker, the local Commissioner during the whole of the awful time that followed. Her death as reduced the small number of Anglo-Indian adies still living who were in India during the Mutiny epoch. The most notable of those ladies is Lady Outram, now aged ninety-four, widow of General Sir James Outram, the "Bayald of India, who died forty-nine years ago, and mother of Sir Francis Outram, second Baronet, Bengal Civil Service, who retired (owing to the injuries to his health that he sustained during the Mutiny) in 1863.

There are some places in South Arcot such as Veppoor, Sirunaraloor and Suthukolam, which contain a large number of thieving classes. With a view to bring them under effective control, it is proposed to assign to them a large tract of land near Kammapuram, in the Vridhachellam Taluq, which should suffice to provide them with a comfortable livelihood. Each head of a family will be granted at least 5 acres of land, 3 dry and 2 wet, and in course of time this should make them give up their thieving propensities and take to agriculture. This movement has a twofold object, viz., reclaiming these criminal classes and affording security and protection to a large number of people who now suffer from their depradations. The Local Government have to get the sanction of the Governor General to extend the Criminal Tribes Act to this territory.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 14th June.

857. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is lotted for class-firing as follows :—

Saturday, 15th instant. } Any Company.
Monday, 17th instant. }

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

Members are expected to proceed by the train notied.

58. Rifle Club.—Rifle Club matches 3 & 4 will be ed at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, 16th, and Monday, 17th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

A general meeting of the members of the Rifle Club will take place at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-30. p. m. on Monday the 17th instant.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NEWS AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

The following items news are taken from Home papers which reached Bombay by the French Mail steamer yesterday:—

F. Wootton suspended Frank Wootton and A. Duller have been suspended from riding at Hurst Park to-day (May 25th) for an infringement of rules. When at the post for the Ferry Selling Plate they changed places without the permission of the starter. It is right and proper to draw for positions at the post, and this punishment of Wootton and Duller for revising the allocation to suit themselves should have a salutary effect on jockeys generally.

TRICK DIVER KILLED.

In full view of hundreds of holiday-makers, Mr. Arthur Heppell, better known as Professor Cyril, was killed on the pier deck at West Pier, Brighton, when about to perform his customary high dive with a bicycle into the sea. His method was to cycle down a plank about a yard wide sloping from the pier pavilion across the pier deck to a point over the sea, and then plunge with his bicycle into the water. Yesterday the bicycle swerved in the middle of the run. The rider made a desperate effort to straighten it but shot over the edge, and amid cries of horror from the spectators fell head first on to the deck, twenty-five feet below. Death resulted from a fractured skull.

A "TITANIC" STORY.

On Saturday Thomas Jones, a native of Anglesey, North Wales, who sailed as an A.B. in the ill-fated "Titanic," received the following letter from the Great Northern Hotel, New York :—

Tom Jones,—I feel I must write and tell you how splendidly you took charge of our boat on that fatal night. There were only four English people in it, my cousin, Lady Rothes, her maid, you and myself, and I think you were wonderful.

The dreadful regret I shall always have, and I know you share it with me, is that we ought to have gone back to see whom we could pick up ; but if you remember there was only an American lady, my cousin, self and you that wanted to return. I could not hear the discussion very clearly, and I was at the tiller, but everyone forward and the three men refused, but I shall always remember your words : "Ladies, if any of us are saved, remember I wanted to go back. I would rather drown with them than leave them." You did all you could, and being my own countryman, I wanted to tell you this.—Yours very truly,

GLADYS CHERRY.

"I would not part with that letter for a thousand pounds," said Jones to an interviewer at Southampton. "My boat was No. 8. It contained thirty-five ladies and three men, two of the latter being stewards and the third a sailor."

FRANCE AND AN ALLIANCE.

The conference at Malta between Mr. Asquith, Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Kitchener is attracting considerable attention in France, since the withdrawal of the British Fleet from the Mediterranean in the existing state of Anglo-French relations implies the assumption by France of the role of policeman in these waters. At the actual moment France has twelve capital ships to the nine possessed by Italy and Austria in the Mediterranean; but the four Austrian battleships under construction or about to be laid down will modify the balance of power, and almost equalise the French with the Austro-Italian offensive in these waters. The immediate effect of the situation, therefore, will be to impose fresh naval burdens on France. Anyone who has had the opportunity of following French politics during the past month knows that France readily assume these burdens, if needs be, in the interests of the Entente Cordiale. There seems to be no movement here in direct support of the proposals voiced in London for the alteration of the Entente Cordiale into an Anglo-French Alliance. The standpoint taken up by the leading newspapers, and expressed with infinite tact by the "Temps" and the "Journal des Debats," for instance, is that this is a matter which the English must decide for themselves, without being allowed to feel the semblance of pressure from the French side. In particular, the "Debats" rejects the idea that the question of an Anglo-French Alliance should be subordinated to any conditions such as the improvement of the British Army system, by the introduction of conscription in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The Entente Cordiale, the journal says, has the force of things on its side, and it is enough to allow it to bear its natural fruits. In any event the outcome of the Malta conference is looked to with the greatest interest in France.

SCHOOLBOY SUICIDES.

Letters from Poltava, Russia, describe the suicide of two pupils of the clerical school in that town. They were aged respectively eleven and fourteen years and were intimate friends. Their record was bad. They were often impertinent to the teachers and went so far as to place pins in their chairs. On being severely reprimanded they apparently resolved to commit suicide. At two o'clock one morning they quietly dressed themselves and left the school by the kitchen staircase, reaching the highway and just opposite a monastery laid themselves hand in hand on the rails as an express train was approaching. The driver saw something on the line, but could not stop in time. In a pocket of one of the boys a letter was found saying "there is no hope of our reforming," and giving the names of four persons whom they charged with being responsible for their deaths. The elder had also written to a girl at a local girls' school enjoining her not to forget him. "I loved you and I love you," he added. At Kieff a boy of sixteen has committed suicide after being expelled for inducing his schoolfellows to refuse to do homework. He told his friends of his intention, and the same evening went into a park and shot himself with a revolver, which he obtained from his father's house. The next day his comrades received the teacher in the class with hisses and cries of "murderer !" One of the boys delivered an oration at the suicide's graveside.

INDIAN GIFTS.

The King and Queen are lending to the Victoria and Albert Museum an important series of Indian objects, including caskets and addresses presented to their Majesties on their recent visit to India and gifts from the Maharaja of Nepal, the Begam of Bhopal, and the Sultans of Lahej and of Shehr and Mokalla. The caskets, designed to contain the addresses presented to their Majesties, are of native manufacture in a style which is largely European. The most important is that presented by the municipal committee of Delhi ; this is in ivory, with panels beautifully carved with scenes illustrating the Ramayana, one of the great epic poems of the Vedic age. Another interesting casket is that of the Presidency of Madras, consisting of a rectangular structure in silver supported on kneeling elephants and surmounted by peacocks with enamelled plumage. The gift of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, also of silver, suggests in form a Dravidian temple flanked by domes of Mohammedan type. The casket from the Begam of Bhopal is the model of a river-boat with eight rowers and a steersman; it is in silver-gilt with a string of small jewels along the gunwale. The present from Nepal consists of a variety of objects in which figure interesting specimens of native wood-carving, brasswork and gold jewellery.

"WAGE SLAVE SOCIETY."

Mr. H. M. Hyndman, in his presidential address to the British Socialist Party's first annual conference in Manchester, condemned the prosecution of Tom Mann for calling upon soldiers not to shoot their follow-countrymen. That exhortation, he was confident, went out unanimously from that conference to all soldiers with the colours, adjuring them never to shoot down their sweated and swindled workers in order to maintain the abomination of the meanest slave-driving class that ever preyed upon mankind. Never did any Government more earnestly strive to gull the workers into keeping up our wage-slave society to their own permanent injury than the present Liberal Administration. It was of the utmost importance, he maintained in order to prevent any more such official trickery as that by which both railwaymen and colliers were gulled, that Socialists who utterly distrusted politicians and bureaucrats, should keep in close touch with the work of the organised unions. A resolution was carried unanimously expressing cordial sympathy with the transport workers on strike in London, pledging the party to give them all possible support and wishing them a complete and speedy victory in their struggle.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Actors are people who pretend to be what they are not. They may pretend on the stage or they may pretend off it; but it is the fact of active pretence and not the fact of footlights that makes the actor. Good actors are those who succeed, bad actors are those who fail, in making their public believe they are what they are not. These statements are as truthful as they are simple. If, then, it is not the fact of footlights, but the fact of active pretence, that makes the actor, we must eliminate, from the list of mimes dozens of ladies and gentlemen who regularly masquerade on the London stage. Many of them are very popular, and many of them are very delightful; but they are not actors, because they never pretend to be anything but themselves. Being in no immediate need of enemies, I will not mention names but the reader should have little difficulty in picking out a score of favourities who play every part in the self-same way. Sometimes they clap on beards, sometimes they dress up. But it is pretending to be what you are not that constitutes the actor. These people never yet beyond pretending not to be what they are. And a definition that must include every guest at a fancy-dress ball is scarcely receivable. Such mock-mimes may be divided into three classes. There are those who do not act because they cannot. There are those who can act, and possibly would like to, but do not because actor-managers always cast them for themselves. And there are those actor-managers, a numerous band, who used to act but have now retired into a leisurely private life upon the stage. For the last, "actor-managers" is an apt designation, since managing actors marks the extent of their labours. The present system has brought us to a point at which a good "all-round" representation of Shakespeare in London is almost impossible. There may be one or two fine performances but you may be quite certain, at the least, that there will be nearly as many blots as there are small parts. Now, from the point of view of perfect representation, Montano is as important as Othello, Audrey is as important as Rosalind. As soon as there is a bad performance, the audience remembers, whereas it should continuously be forgetting. And as long as players are permitted to specialise in themselves, so long shall we have to wait for good Romeos and good Gregorys, good Macbeths and good Donalbains.

Herbert Farjeon in the "World" says that what we need in London is not one, but several repertory theatres. Go to the Coronet for yourself and see the kind of performance this repertory system produces. There is no specialising. An actor is comic on Monday and tragic on Tuesday; on Wednesday he is modern, and on Thursday mediæval; on Friday he takes a big part, on Saturday a small one. And every night he is good, simply because he has learned to act. Another excellent result of the repertory system is the freshness and attack with which the actors come to their parts. The constant change of bill prevents them from becoming mechanical, and they deliver their lines as lines should be delivered —to all appearances, for the first and only time. They are equally at home in Sheridan or Beaumont and Fletcher, Goldsmith or Galsworthy. "The Silver Box" is full of fine realistic acting ; Miles Dixon is full of fine poetical acting ; "She Stoops to Conquer" is full of fine ding-dong comedy. To see their complete repertory, with its infinite variety and its infinite excellence is a liberal education in the art of acting and a complete exposition of the inefficiency of our present system. I could fill another column with laudatory adjectives and not lose my self-respect. At least, I must set down the names of Miss Edyth Goodall, Miss Ada King, Miss Irene Rooke, Mr. Milton Rosmer, Mr. Charles Bibby, and Mr. Herbert Lomas. For here are some of the best actors in the country, and stage students might do worse than to learn their names by heart, as a kind of litany.

Mr. Hammerstein has made further public profession of his faith in Massenet by producing "Don-Quichotte. The opera has been a greater success in France than most of Massenet's later works, chiefly owing to the impersonation of the hero by M. Chailapin and M. Marcoux. In his later years M. Massenet has developed a very abrupt style. When "La Navarraise" was first produced in Paris a well-known critic wrote, "Ce n'est pas un opera, c'est plutot des bloc-notes pour un opera." This is not true of "Don Quichotte" to the same extent, but there are many passages in the score where the music is little more than an abrupt and concentrated commentary on the action, which would have very little meaning without the traffic of the stage. A good deal of Massenet's usual sugar-water flows over the pages of the score, and, musically, the highest point is reached in the symphonic movement which accompanies the attack on the windmill. Here we have strong rhythms, piquant scoring, and logical development. Comparison are odious, but one could not help feeling how much better Strauss, with the aid of a 'cello and a viola, has made us realise the characters of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza than Massenet with all the paraphernalia of stage and scene. It is difficult nowadays to think of Don Quixote without Strauss, but we are not very likely to remember Massenet when we read Cervantes. For this the librettist is partly responsible, unless, of course, he followed the composer's directions. He has left out most of the god-like humour of the original and the laughter which is akin to tears. We always see the crowd laughing at the Don, but we ourselves can see nothing to laugh at. It is a great artistic fault to make Dulcinea a sentimental courtesan instead of a peasant girl, except in so far as it makes possible some obvious theatrical effects. Just as Nietzsche used to say that Wagner could not get away from the inevitable "redeeming female," so Massenet cannot get away from the Immoral Woman who moralises about Pure Love.

There are occasions when a critic ought to stop criticising, and such as one has arisen now. The achievements of Miss Destinn we have been of the kind which make operatic history. For some years past the best judges have proclaimed that Emmy Destinn is the greatest of living singers, but the general public has not quite believed them. To judge by its behaviour on a recent occasion, however, when it recalled her nine times after she had sung "Ritorna Vincitor" in "Aida," it is beginning to find it out. As a rule, these discoveries are made when the artist is beginning to show signs of wear, but in this instance Miss Destinn is at the zenith of her powers, and the severest critics are at one with the multitude. There is really nothing to criticise in her singing. The appearance of Signor Martinelli as Radames caused a flutter of excitement in the coteries which revolve round the Opera House. Would he maintain the position into which he had leapt so suddenly after his singing in La Tosca? After "Celeste Aida" some cautious people shook their heads ; but they forgot what an ordeal it is to sing such an aria ten minutes after the curtain rises, before anybody on either side of the footlights has warmed to the evening's word. After the Nile scene there were hardly any doubters left. In such matters scientific proof is not as a rule attainable, but a little incident brought me as near to it as possible, writes Alfred Kalisch in a contemporary. In the foyer I met an eminent teacher of singing who said, "What a voice! What a temperament! But art, interpretation, style—no, no, no!" A few minutes later I ran against another equally eminent—also foreign—musician, who exclaimed, "What art, what interpretation, what style! But voice and temperament—no, no, no!" It is only about a real artist that opinions could differ so.

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PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

......	For week ending 31st May 1912.	Total from 1st April to 31st May 1912.	For week ending 31st May 1911.	Total from 1st April to 31st May 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	19	227	23	217
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	21	220	21	224
Vessels transported	15	155	20	148
Vessels attended to	3	20	2	12
Vessels warped	...	13	2	10

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Long Causes.

173-00—Edg. G. W. Co. Mahomedi Begum vs. Shaikh Salam bin Shaik Abdulla Salam J. M. G. B, Vacha and Co.
1075-11—Pest R K and Co. D C Pundole vs. D D. Postwala—Chothia.
1101-10—P. S. Battliwalla. Jairam Doongersey. Dewabai Widow. Tyabjee D and Co.

For a pauper.

345-10—Jamsetji R and D. Sakerbai Widow. Sakaronand Kessowji and others. Kanga and S. Mulji and K. K J Dubash.
681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung. Haji Sultan Ali Shustry. Matubhai J and M.
631-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharpudin Ghatty. Captain and V.
231-08—Edgelow G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji a firm. Dada Abboo and others. M B Chotia.
371-06—Malvi H M and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shriniwas a firm. Virupakshappa and another Dikshit D and S.
316-09—Daphtary F and D. The Jam M's. Co. and another. Messrs Greeves Cotton and Co. a firm. Smetham B and Co.
943-10—Edg G W Rawalmul Narandas vs. Sobhagmul Dadha—Kanga and S
100-10—Little Chunilal Harilal and Co. vs. J F Karaka and another Payne.
242-11—Tyabji D Co Abdul Tyab S A Hoosein vs. Sardarmul Jeetmul—Malvi.
826-25766-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai vs. Harakchand Balchand—Payne.
677-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edg. vs. Mahomed Mulji. Jeh, S.
718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs. I D Fernandes Kanga and S.
436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs. D R Khote Jam R D, M J M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

Long Causes.

862-10—Mehta D Syed Badrudin vs. Ahmed Alisha Jeh M D Little.
83-09—Gandhi—The Advocate-General vs. Hirashanker Girjashanker Ragli B and N.
213-07—Unwalla Morarji Purmanand vs. Hunsraj Purmanand-Payne,
564-11—Daphtary F and D. Messrs Raval and Co., a firm. R D Sethna. Motichand and D.
790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Zarookhan. Nasarwanji Rustomji Mistry. Wadia G and Co.
741-10—Jehangir G and B. Manshankar Vajishanker Desai. Messrs. Laxmidas Bhimji Edgelow G W and Co.
24-11—Madhowjee K and C. Gangabai widow. Haridas Ranchordas and others. Edgelow G. W. and Co. Little and Co.
26-10—Malvi H M and R Tribhowandas Norotamdas Malvi Ramkumar Kissanram and others Mulla and M.
942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram a firm Ambalal Ramnarayan and another Malvi H M and R.
586-11—Matubhai J and M. The Barsi Cotton Ginning Factory Co. Ltd. and another Shambhu Appa Malkargima Appa Catley and another D J Mantri.
974-10—Capt and V Danji Hirji and Co. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.
455-10—Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Pokarmal Mutsadilal a firm.
919-09—Mirza M and M. Moosa Ismail and others Janbai alias Noorbai widow and others. Wadia G and Co. Malvi H M and R.

(For a Pauper.)

752-08—Captain and V. Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassam Mitha Dayabhai Tapidas and another Chitnis M and K.
161-4418-08—In person Parbhudas Harilal and others Lakhmidas Haridas Little and Co.
1072-09—Tyabjee D and Co. Hiravahu Anandrao Vinayak and others Little and Co.
185-07—Daphtary F and D. K, Venkata Rao and others. The Deccan Pressing Ginning Co. Ld. and others. Unwalla and P.
902-10—S B Mehta. Nomanbhai Mulla Lukmanji and others Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimji and others. Madhavjee K and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

446-12—Muhta and D Ranchhoddas Anandji vs Gulabchand Vanaji.
238-03—Malvi H M and R. Jaydayal Luchminarayan and another. Ebji Umersey a firm. Ardeshir H D and Co.
238-03—Malvi Jaydayal Lachminarayan vs Ebji Umersey Ardesher H D and Co.
1161-10—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate General of Bombay. Radhavahu (alias) Ladkivahoo widow and others. Daphtary F and D.
70-09—Payne and Co. Bai Kesser widow and others. Purmanand Ichalal and others. Edgelow G W and Co Motichand and D.
1072-10—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow. Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji. Edgelow G W and Co.
733-10—Captain and V. Damji Hirji. Raimal Hirji and others. Wadia G and Co S B Mehta.
936-11—Shroff D and D. Bai Poorbai widow. Bai Murbai widow. Madhowji K and C.
1122-10—S B Mehta. Moosaji Mahomedally and another Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally and others Patell and Ez.
1100-10—Kanga S Shaik Dawood S Imam vs. M A Wahab Ard. H D Co.
945-10—Ard. H D Sadasukh Gambirchand vs, Ramdas Malvi.
213-11—Madhowji Bai Lakhabai Wd. vs. Sha Tejsey Raghavji Ragh B and N.
40-10—S B Mehta J S Slater vs. Godavrmul Sankaran M J H Co. R B N, S B Mehta.
419-10—Tyabji D Co. Luchmandas Durgadas vs. Gopal V Villingi Subnis G.
792-04—W G Co. Nandlal Thakersydas vs. Shewsamal Gangaram Edg. G. W. Co.
405-11—Tyabji D Co. Wagji Becaar vs. Khimji Naghji and others Jeh. G B Tyabji.
76-11—Ard. H D Bhimji Jairaj and Co. vs. Damji Versey Ragh B N.
625-11—Jehangir and S. Vatcha Ghandy and Sons vs. Foolchand Murlidhar Malvi.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

After the Appellate Side Work is Over.

Short Causes.

62-12—Madh K Ch Mathuradas Bhavan and another vs Bachibai widow and others Jeh M S
367-12—Mehta D Virchand Sella and Co. vs. Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan Motichand.

Undefended New Long Causes.

130-12—Malvi Messrs Phulchand Matmnal vs. Messrs Pandal Keshandev.
160-12—Shamrao Dhirajlal Vandrawandas vs. Sakharam G Jagtap and another.
181-12—Mulla Husenbhoy Heptulla vs. Heptula Salebhoy and Co.
302-12—Maneckial Cursondas Balgowandas vs. Velji Govindji.
340-12—P S Batliwala R N Mehta vs. C J Sethna and others.

Long Causes.

842-11—Malvi Nanamal Ramchandra vs. Govindrai Jamnadas.
279-12—Pestanji Warden and Co vs. A Panachand Mnach N.
232-12—Motichand L S Dadha vs Govindji Vasanji Payne.
283-12—Patell F H D Brito vs The Bengal Coal Co Ld Craigie.
574-07—Payne H G M Azam vs M H Essac Elias Little.
559-11—S A Tyabji S B Donke vs S Savlyaram Edgelow
296-02—Payne P Vallabhdas vs. Manekbai Wd. Little.
1012-11—Ragh B N C Dalsukhram vs. S E Deweek and another.
25-10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs. M Harakchand Jam R D.
69-12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co. vs. Panachand Little.
588-09—Tyabji D Co. J. Khoobiram vs. K Hajarimul Bhai K G.
468-10—Edg. G W The Glde Mfg. Co. vs. Asaram and others.
223-11—Patell N R Frutas vs. I M Lobo and others Dapti and F D.

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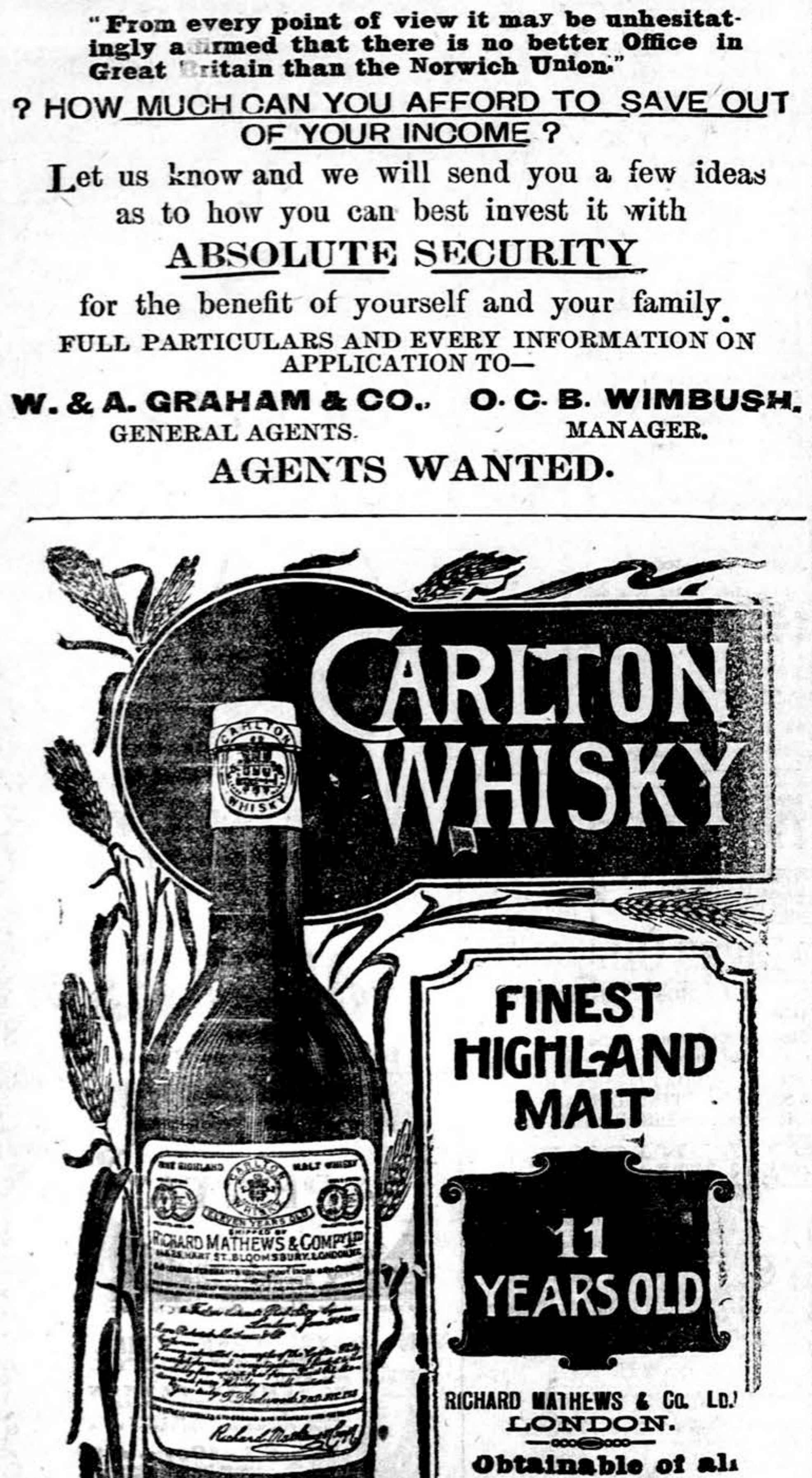

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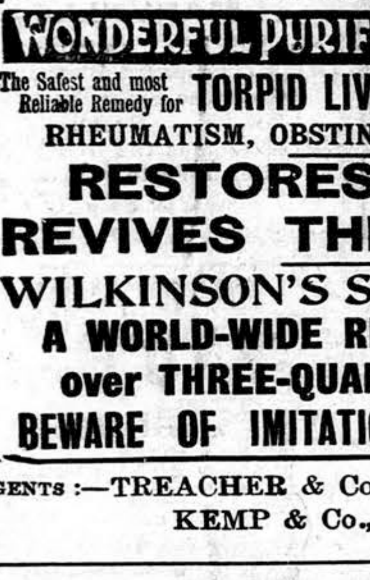

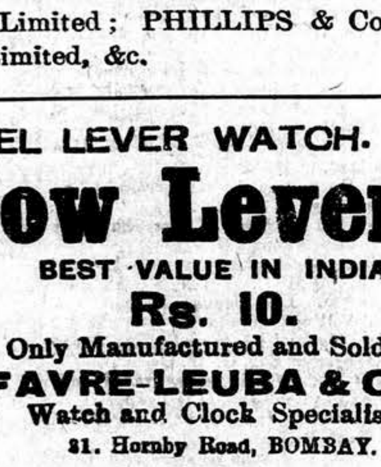

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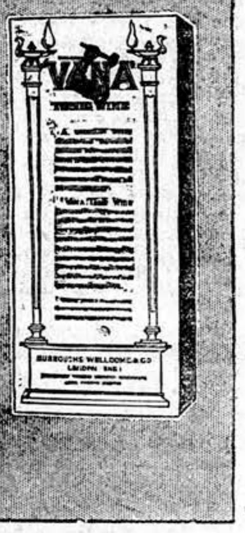

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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There are many spurious preparations offered to ignorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —

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For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 6-
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

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